

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00 per annum, in advance—  
Or \$2.50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(Advertisements \$1 per square for 3 weeks  
25 cents per square for each continuance.)

"RESIST WITH CALM THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

VOL. LII.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1852.

NO. 32.

## Choice Poetry.

### BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

The more we live, more brief appear  
Our life's succeeding stages;  
A day to childhood seems a year,  
And years like passing ages.  
The gladness current of our youth,  
Ere passion yet disorders,  
Steals, unheeded, like a river smooth,  
Along its grassy borders.  
But as the care-worn cheek grows wan,  
And sorrow's shafts lie thicker,  
Ye stars that measure life to man!  
Why seem your courses quicker?  
When joys have lost their bloom and breath,  
And life itself is vapid;  
Why as we reach the Falls of Death,  
Feel we its tide more rapid?  
It may be strange—yet who would change  
Time's course to slower spending?  
When once by one our friends are gone,  
And left our bosoms bleeding.  
Heaven gives our years of fading strength  
Indefinable fitness;  
And those of youth a seeming length,  
Proportioned to their sweetness.

### IN THE MORNING OF LIFE.

In the morning of life, when its cares are unknown,  
And its pleasures in all their love have begun,  
When we live in a bright and sunny world of our own,  
And the light that surrounds us is all from a sun;  
Oh, it is not, believe me, in that happy time,  
We can live in hours of less transport we may;  
Of our smiles, of our hopes, 'tis the gay sunny prime,  
But affection is warmest when these fade away.  
When we see the first glories of youth pass us by,  
Like a leaf in the stream that will never return;  
When our cup, which had sparkled with pleasure  
So high,  
First taste of the earnest, the dark flowing urn;  
Then, then is the moment affection can save  
With a depth and a tenderness joy never knew;  
And even then to smile it may first owe its birth,  
And the love born of sorrow, like sorrow, is true.  
In climes full of sunshine, though splendid their  
Days,  
Yet least is the odor the flowers shed about;  
'Tis the clouds and the mist of our own weeping  
That  
That call the full spirit of fragrant out,  
So the wild glow of passion may kindle from mirth,  
But 'tis only in grief true affection appears;  
And even then to smile it may first owe its birth,  
And the soul of its sweetness is drawn out by  
Tears.

## Amusements.

### CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

A TERRIBLE NARRATIVE.

The annexed account of the conviction and execution of a man on the basis of circumstantial evidence, is copied from a late volume of *Chambers's Elibank Journal*. The tragedy transpired more than a hundred years ago; and is now cited to warn courts and juries against relying too implicitly on circumstantial evidence.

There is now, in one of the jails in Dutchess county, says the New York Sunday Atlas, a woman named Matilda Hoag, sentenced to be executed on the 7th of May, for the alleged murder of her husband. We read, with a good deal of attention, the trial of Mrs. Hoag, as well as the charge of the presiding magistrate, the able and impartial Judge Barculo. The most of the testimony in the case was circumstantial—none of it was positively direct. We thought, however, that the circumstantial was far more reliable than the other, most of which appeared to us to be of a very irresponsible character. The jury, however, found a verdict of guilty, in obedience rather, to what appeared to be village opinion than anything else. Had we been on the jury, we would have remained—undecided till tomorrow, before we could have found the woman guilty. She gave birth to a female child on Wednesday. We hope, that inasmuch as the testimony against her ought not to be relied on, she will be pardoned by the Governor, or receive commutation of punishment. Beside her infant, she has five other little children.

"In the year 1742, a case of a very remarkable nature occurred near Hull, England. A gentleman travelling to that place was stopped late in the evening, about seven miles from the town, by a single highwayman, and robbed of a purse containing twenty guineas. The highwayman rode off by a different path at full speed, and the gentleman frightened but not injured, except in purse, pursued his journey. It was growing late, however, and being naturally much agitated by what had passed, he rode only two miles further, and stopped at the Bull Inn, kept by Mr. James Brunell. He went to the kitchen to give directions about his supper, where he related to several persons present the fact of his having been robbed; to which he added this peculiar circumstance, that when he travelled he always gave his gold a peculiar mark, and that every guinea taken from his purse was thus marked. Hence he hoped that the robber would be detected. Supper being ready, he retired.

"The gentleman had not long finished his supper, when Mr. Brunell came into the parlor where he was, and after the usual inquiry of landlards as to the guest's satisfaction with the meal, observed, 'Sir, I understand that you have been robbed not far hence, this evening?' 'I have, sir,' was the reply. 'And your money was marked,' continued the landlord. 'It was,' said the traveller. 'A circumstance has arisen,'

resumed Mr. Brunell, 'which leads me to think that I can point out the robber. Pray, at what time in the evening were you stopped?' 'It was just settling to bed,' replied the traveller. 'The time confirms my suspicions,' said the landlord, and then he informed the traveller that he had a waiter, one John Jennings, who had of late been so very full of money, and so very extravagant, that he, (the landlord) had been surprised at it, and had determined to part with him, his conduct being every way suspicious; that long before dark that night he had sent Jennings out to get a guinea changed for him; that the man had only come back since the arrival of the traveller, saying that he could not get change; and that, seeing Jennings to be in liquor, he had sent him off to bed, determined to discharge him in the morning. Mr. Brunell continued to say, that when the guinea was brought back to him it was not the same one that he had sent out for the change, there being on the returned one a mark, which he was sure was not upon the other; but that he should probably have thought no more of the matter, Jennings having frequently had gold in his pocket of late, had not the people in the kitchen told him what the traveller had related respecting the robbery, and the circumstance of the guineas being marked. He (Mr. Brunell) had not been present when the relation was made, and luckily, before he heard of it from the people in the kitchen, he had paid away the guinea to a man who lived at a distance, and now had gone home. 'The circumstance, however,' said the landlord, 'in conclusion, struck me so very strongly, that I could not refrain, as an honest man, from coming and giving information of it.'

"Mr. Brunell was duly thanked for his candid disclosure. There appeared from it the strongest reasons for suspecting Jennings; and if, on searching him, any other of the marked guineas should be found, and the gentleman could identify them, there would then remain no doubt in the matter. It was now agreed to go up to his room. Jennings was fast asleep; his pockets were searched, and from one of them was drawn forth a purse, containing exactly nineteen guineas. Suspicion now became certain, for the gentleman declared the purse and guineas to be identically those of which he had been robbed. Assistance was called, Jennings was awakened, dragged out of bed, and charged with the robbery. He denied it firmly, but circumstances were too strong to gain him belief. He was secured that night, and the next day taken before a magistrate. The gentleman and Mr. Brunell deposed the facts upon oath; and Jennings, having no proofs, nothing but the mere assertion of innocence, which could not be credited, was committed to take his trial at the next assizes.

"So strong seemed the case against him, that most of the man's friends advised him to plead guilty, and throw himself on the mercy of the court. This advice he rejected, and when arraigned, pleaded not guilty. The prosecutor swore to the fact of the robbery, though, as it was in a mask, he could not swear to the prisoner, but thought him of the same stature nearly as the man who robbed him. To the purse and guineas, as they were produced in court, he swore—as to the purse, positively, and as to the marked guineas, to the best of his belief; and he testified to their having been taken from the pocket of the prisoner.

"The prisoner's master, Mr. Brunell, deposed as to the sending of Jennings for the change of a guinea, and the waiter's having brought back to him a marked one: in the room of the one he had given him unmarked. He also gave evidence as to the discovery of the purse and guineas on the prisoner. To consummate the proof, the man to whom Mr. Brunell had paid the guinea mentioned, came forward and produced the coin, testifying at the same time that he had received it on the very evening of the robbery, from the prisoner's master, in payment of a debt; and the owner or prosecutor, on comparing it with the other nineteen, swore to its being, to the best of his belief, one of the twenty marked guineas taken from him by the highwayman, and of which the other nineteen were found on Jennings.

"The judge summed up the evidence, pointing out all the concurring circumstances against the prisoner; and the jury, convinced by the accumulation of circumstantial evidence, without going out of court, brought in a verdict of guilty. Jennings was executed some time afterwards at Hull, repeatedly declaring his innocence up to the very moment of his execution. Within a twelve month afterwards, Brunell, the master of Jennings, was himself taken up for a robbery committed on a guest in his house, and the fact being proved on trial, he was convicted and ordered for execution. The approach of death brought on repentance, and repentance confession. Brunell not only acknowledged that he had been guilty of many highway robberies, but owned himself to have committed the very one for which poor Jennings had suffered.

"The account which Brunell gave, was, that, after having robbed the traveller, he had got home before him by swift riding, and a nearer way. That he found a man waiting for him, and to whom, not having enough of other money in his pocket, he gave away one of the twenty guineas which he had just obtained by the robbery. Presently came in the robbed gentleman, who, whilst Brunell, not knowing of his arrival, was in the stable, told his tale, as before related in the kitchen. The gentleman had scarcely left the kitchen before Brunell entered it, and there, to his consternation, he heard of the fact of the guineas being marked, and became exceedingly alarmed. The guinea which he had paid away, he da-

red not ask back again, and as the affair of the robbery, as well as the circumstance of the marked guineas, would soon become publicly known, he saw nothing but detection, disgrace and death. In this dilemma the thought of accusing and sacrificing poor Jennings, occurred to him. The state of intoxication in which Jennings was, gave him an opportunity of concealing the money in the waiter's pocket. The rest of the tale the reader knows."

### The Horse, His Memory & Sagacity.

An aged and venerable friend, residing in one of the cities on our Eastern seaboard, a gentleman of character and worth, once related to me the following anecdote of the horse, illustrating, in a remarkable manner, the sagacity and memory of this animal.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, when everything was unsettled and in disorder, an acquaintance residing on the Boston road, some thirty or forty miles from New York, lost a valuable young horse, stolen from the stable in the night. Great search and inquiry were made for him, but no tidings of him could be heard, and no trace of him could ever be discovered.

Almost six full years had now elapsed, and the recollection even of the lost animal had nearly faded from the mind. At this period a gentleman from the East, in the course of business, was traveling on horseback on this road, on his way to Philadelphia. When within four or five miles of a village on the road, the traveler was overtaken by a respectable looking gentleman on horseback, a resident of the village, returning home from a short business ride. Riding along side by side, they soon engaged in pleasant desultory conversation. The gentleman was immediately struck with the appearance of the traveler's horse. Every glance of the eye cast towards him, seemed to excite an interest and curiosity to look at him again, and to revive a recollection of something he had seen before; and soon established in his mind the impression, that for all the world he looked like the horse he had lost some six years ago. This soon became so irresistibly fixed in his mind, that he remarked to the traveler,

"You have a fine horse, sir."  
"Yes," he replied, "an exceedingly valuable and excellent animal."  
"What is his name, sir?"  
"Well, I suppose him to be about ten or eleven years old."  
"You did not raise him, then?"  
"No, I purchased him of a stranger, a traveler, nearly six years since."

"Do you reside in this part of the country?"  
"No, I reside in the Bay State, and am on my way to Philadelphia, on business. How far is it now to New York?"

"Well, sir, I really regret to interrupt you, or put you to inconvenience—but I am constrained to say, I believe you have in possession a horse that I must claim."

The traveler looked with surprise and amazement, and replied:

"What do you mean, sir?"  
"I believe the horse you are on, in truth, belongs to me. Five years ago, the past autumn, a valuable young horse was stolen from my stable. Great search was made for him, but no tidings of him ever came to hand. In color, appearance, and movements, it seems to me he was the exact counterpart of the horse you are on. It would be hardly possible, I think, for two to be so near alike. But my horse was an uncommonly intelligent and sagacious animal. And I will make a proposition to you, that will place the matter in such a position, that the result will be conclusive and satisfactory, I think, to both of us. We are now within a mile of my residence, which is on the road, in the centre of the village before us. When we arrive at my house, your horse shall be tied to the east post in front of my door. The horse I am on, to the west post. After standing a short time, the bridle of your horse shall be taken off—and if he does not go to a pair of bars, on the west side of the house, and pass over, and go round to the east side of the barn, and pull out a pin, and open the middle stable door and enter, I will not claim him. If he does, I will furnish you conclusive evidence that he was bred by me, but never sold—that he was stolen from me just at the conclusion of the war, about the very time you say you purchased him."

The traveler assented to the trial. The horse was hitched to the post as proposed—stood a few minutes—the bridle was then taken off—he raised his head—pricked up his ears—looked up the street, then down the street, several times—then deliberately and slowly walked past the house and over the bars, and to the stable door as described, and with his teeth and lips drew out the pin, and opened the door, and entered his old stall. We hardly need to add, he was recognized by the neighbors, who fully attested to the facts stated by the claimant, and that the traveler lost his title to the horse.—*Rural Newspaper.*

**Degrees of Drunkenness.**—If Prince Albert were drunk he would be called elevated; if Lord Triumphant were drunk he would be called elevated; if Mr. Plum, the rich merchant, were drunk, he would be called intoxicated; if a respected tradesman were drunk, he would be called drunk; but if a workman were in liquor, it would be said that the nasty beast was as drunk as a pig.

Some girls in kissing, convert their mouths into eyelet holes; as if they were going to suck a straw or give "went" to a "cristie," as Captain Cutler would say. Let it be reformed.

Avoid spending a dollar's worth of time to save sixpence worth of silver.

### The Preacher and the Lawyers.

Jesse Lee, was one of the first Methodist preachers in New-England, and a man who combined unresisting energy and tenderness of sensibility with an extraordinary propensity to wit. Mr. Stephens, in his new work on the "Memorials of Methodism," gives the following specimen of Lee's homoeumic:

As he was riding on horseback one day, between Boston and Lynn, he was overtaken by two young lawyers, who knew it was a Methodist preacher, and who knew it was a man who would not be trifled with at his expense. Saluting him, and razing their horses one on each side of him, they entered into conversation somewhat like the following:

1st Lawyer—I believe you are a preacher, sir?  
Lee—Yes; I generally pass for one.  
1st Lawyer—You preach often I suppose.  
Lee—Generally every day, frequently twice or more.

2d Lawyer—How do you find time to study, when you preach so much?  
Lee—I study when riding, and read when resting.

1st Lawyer—But do you not write your sermons?  
Lee—No; not very often.

2d Lawyer—Do you often make mistakes in preaching extemporaneously?  
Lee—I do sometimes.

2d Lawyer—How do you do then? Do you correct them?  
Lee—That depends upon the character of the mistake. I was preaching the other day, and I went to quote the text, "All liars shall have their part in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone;" and, by mistake, I said, "All lawyers shall have their part."

2d Lawyer, interrupting him—"What did you do with that? Did you correct it?"  
Lee—"O, no, indeed! It was so nearly true, I didn't think it worth while to correct it."

"Lumph!" said one of them, (with a hasty and impatient glance at the other), "I don't know whether you are the more knave or fool!"

"Neither," he quietly replied, turning at the same time his mischievous eyes from one to the other; "I believe that I am just between the two."

Finding they were measuring wit with one of its masters, and excessively mortified at their discomfiture, the knights of the green bag drove ahead, leaving the victor to solitude and his own reflections.

**An Easy Natural Farmer.**—The *True Mahometan Spirit*.—The Detroit Advertiser relates the following example of a resignation, usual among Americans:

A certain good natured old Vermont farmer preserved his constant good nature let what would turn up. One day, while the black tongue prevailed in that State, one of his red oxen was dead.

"Is he?" said the old man, "well, he always was a breezy case. Take his hide off, and carry it down to Fletcher's; it will bring the cash." An hour afterwards, the man came back with the news that "line back" and his mate were both dead. "Are they?" said the old man, well I took them of B—, to save a bad debt that I never expected to get. It is lucky that it ain't the brindles. Take the hides down to Fletcher's; they will bring the cash."

After the lapse of another hour the man came back again to tell him that the high brindles was dead. "Is he?" said the old man, "well he was a very old ox. Take off his hide and take it down to Fletcher's; it's worth cash, and will bring more than any two of the others." Hereupon his wife, who was a very pious soul, taking upon herself the office of Elihu, reprimanded her husband very severely, and asked him if he was not aware that his loss was a judgment of Heaven for his wickedness. "Is it?" said the old fellow. "Well, if they will take the judgment in cattle, it is the easiest way I can pay it."

**Nick's Mary.**—"Why Charley, dear boy, what's the matter? You seem quite miserable." "Charley—" "Ah! ain't I just!" Here he says I must turn down cold bars till Christmas, and there's young Sydney Bowler, who's not half so tall as I am, has stuck-ups and white-chokers for ever so long.

"We all have our troubles."  
In a recent trial in Arkansas, in a case of stealing, where two men and a female were implicated, the jury returned into court with the following verdict. It was a curiosity of the kind: "We find the woman not guilty, and the men guilty, but we recommend them to mercy, because there is not evidence enough to convict them."

"Spell cat," said a little girl of five years of age, the other day, to a smaller one of only three. "Can't," was the reply—  
"Well, then," continued the youthful mistress, "if you can't spell cat, spell kitten."

"Coffee, is that the second bell?"  
"No, Massa, dat's de second ringin' ol' de fust bell. We hab't got no second bell in dis cre hotel."

After praying to God not to lead you into temptation, do not throw yourself into it.

Those who speak without reflection often remember their own words with sorrow.

Every heart has a secret drawer, the spring of which is only known to the owner.

### The Minister's Joke.

The Knickerbocker for May has the following among its budget of jokes—it is a good one.

A friend in Stockbridge, Mass., sends us the following anecdote of Rev. Zeb. Twitchell, a Methodist clergyman in full and regular standing, and a member of the Vermont Conference. At one time he represented Stockbridge in the State Legislature. 'Zeb,' said our informant, 'is a man of fair talents, both as a preacher and a musician. In the pulpit he is grave, solemn, dignified—a perfect sermonizer; but out of the pulpit there is no man living more full of fun and drollery. On one occasion he was wending his way towards the seat of the Annual Conference of Ministers; in company with another clergyman. Passing a country inn, he remarked to his companion: 'The last time I stopped at that tavern, I slept with the landlord's wife!'

In utter amazement, his clerical friend wanted to know what he meant. 'I mean just what I say,' replied Zeb, and on went the two travellers in unbroken silence, until they reached the Conference. In the early part of the session the Conference sat with closed doors for the purpose of transacting private business, and especially to attend to the annual examination of each member's private character, or rather conduct during the past year. For this purpose a clerk called the roll, as was the custom, and in due course Zeb's name was called.

"Does any one know against the conduct of brother Twitchell during the past year?" asked the Bishop, who was the presiding officer. After a moment's silence, Zeb's travelling companion arose from his seat, and with a heavy heart, and grave demeanor, said he had a duty to perform; one that he owed to God, to the church and to himself. He must therefore discharge it fearlessly, though with trembling. He then related what Zeb had told him while passing the tavern, how he slept with the landlord's wife, etc. The grave body of ministers was struck as with a thunderbolt; although a few smiled, and glanced first upon Zeb, then upon the Bishop, knowing, for they knew, better than the others, the character of the accused. The Bishop called up 'Brother T.' and asked him what he had to say in relation to so serious a charge. Zeb arose and said: 'I did the deed! I never lie.' Then, pausing with an awful seriousness, he proceeded with slow and solemn deliberation: 'There is one little circumstance, however, connected with the affair, I did not name to the brother. It may not have much weight with the Conference, but although it may be deemed of trifling importance, I will state it. When I slept with the landlord's wife, as I told the brother, I kept the tavern myself.' The long troubled countenances relaxed, a titter followed, and the next name on the roll was called."

**Squaring Accounts.**  
A short time since, one of the headles of N—, took a quantity of butter from a countryman because it was deficient in weight; and meeting him a few days after in a public house, said to him, "You're the man I took the 20 pounds of butter from the other day." "No, I haven't," replied Hodge. "I am sure you are," says the headle. "I tell you I haven't," replied the countryman, "and if you likes, I'll lay the guinea out." "Done," replied the headle, and the money was quickly paid. "Now," says the countryman, "thou didst take pounds of butter from me, but if they had been 20 pounds, you'd have no right to take 'em; and this," continued he, very coolly pocketing the money, "will just pay me for the loss of the butter."

A short time ago, two gentlemen, residing at Bolton, came to attend the Liverpool market. On their return to Bolton, by the railway, they got into the same carriage, and lay down very comfortably to take a nap. When the train arrived at Bolton station, the guard who seems not to have been aware of these two passengers looking at the carriage and not seeing any heads, fancied that it was empty, and thinking it was no use of carrying an empty carriage to Bolton, directed that it should be put up. Accordingly it was locked up in an out-house, and the train proceeded to Bolton. About six in the evening the travellers awoke and called the guard—There was no response. "How very fast we are going," said one of them. "Ay," replied the other, "the speed is so great that we don't feel the motion of the vehicle!" What a wonderful convenience this railroad is!" Accordingly they again went to sleep, and did not awake until nine at night. By this time it was dark, and supposing there was some mistake, they loudly called for help, and, after waiting half an hour, succeeded in obtaining release. They were obliged to walk to Bolton, which they reached at four in the morning.—*York Courier.*

A man named Death, still a resident of this State, formerly lived in this city. Over the door of his house was the sign of "Rectified Whiskey," and directly under that, his name, "Alaslam Death." An old lady from the country, with her son, a hearty lad, was one day quietly winding her way through the street in a wagon, when this sign caught her eye. "Stop! Rectified Whiskey, Alaslam Death. That's a fact! Johnny, let me get out, there is no honest man in Cincinnati: I want to see what he looks like!"—*New Cincinnatian Whig.*

A man who advertises for a wife suggests a qualification that "the understanders the management of high pressure engines, having been in the business three years."

### GEORGE WHITEFIELD.

Whitefield was the Prince of English preachers. Many have surpassed him as sermon-makers, but none have approached him as a pulpit orator. Many have outshone him in the clearness of their logic, the grandeur of their conceptions, and the sparkling beauty of single sentences; but in the power of darting the gospel direct into the conscience, he eclipsed them all. With a full and beaming countenance, and the frank and easy port which the English people love—for it is the symbol of honest purpose and friendly assurance—he combined a voice of rich compass, which would equally thrill over Moorfield in musical thunder, or whisper its terrible secret in every private ear; and to this gaily aspect and unfeigned voice, he added a most expressive and eloquent action. Improved by conscientious practice, an instinct with his earnest nature, his elevation was the actual sermon, and by its pantomimic portrait, enabled the eye to anticipate each rapid utterance, and helped the memory to treasure up the palpable ideas. None ever used so boldly, or with more success, the highest styles of hyperbole. His "hark! hark!" could conjure up Gethsemane with its faltering woman, and awake again the cry of horror-stricken innocence; and an apostrophe to Peter on the Holy Mount, would light up another "Calvary," and drown it in glory from the opening Heaven. His thro's were possessions, and his feelings were transformations—and if he spoke because he felt, his hearers understood because they saw. They were not only enthusiastic amateurs, like Garrick, who ran to weep and tremble at his bursts of passion, but even the colder critics of the Walpole school were surprised into momentary sympathy and reluctant wonder. Lord Chesterfield was listening in Lady Huntington's pew when Whitefield was comparing the be-liegted sinner to a blind beggar on a dangerous road. His little dog gets away from him when skirting the edge of a precipice, and he is left to explore the path with his iron shod staff. On the very verge of the cliff this blind guide slips through his fingers, and skims away down the abyss. All unconscious, his owner stoops down to regain it, and stumbling forward—"Good God! he is gone!" shouted Chesterfield, who had been watching with breathless alarm the blind man's movements, and who jumped from his seat to save the catastrophe. But the glory of Whitefield's preaching was his heart kindling and heart melting gospel. But for all this, his bold strokes and brilliant surprises might have been no better than the rhetorical triumphs of Kirwin and other pulpit dramatists. He was an orator, but he only sought to be an evangelist. Like a volcano, where gold and gems may be darted forth as well as common things, but where gold and molten granite flow alike in fiery fusion, bright thoughts and splendid images might be projected from his flaming pulpit, but all were merged in the stream which bore along the Gospel and himself in blended fervor. Indeed, so simple was his nature that Glory to God, and good will to man having filled it, there was room for little more.

Having no church to found, no family to enrich, and no memory to immortalize, he was the mere ambassador of God; and inspired with his genial spirit—so full of heaven, reconciled and humanity—he soon himself became a living gospel radiant with tenderness; by a sort of spiritual introduction, a vast audience would specify be brought into a frame of mind—the transference of his own; and the white furores of sooty faces told that Kingswood colliers were weeping, or the quivering of an ostrich plume bespoke its elegant wearer's deep emotion. And coming to his work direct from communion with his Master, and in all the strength of accepted prayer, there was an elevation in his mind which often paralyzed hostility, and a self-possession which only made him, amid uproar and fury, the more sublime. With an electric bolt he would pierce the jester in his fool's cap from his perch on the tree, or galvanize the brickbat from the skulking mercenary's grasp, or sweep down in crouching submission and shamed-faced silence the whole of Bartholomew Fair, whilst a revealing flash of sentiments doctrine of purified Scripture would disclose to awe-struck hundreds the forgotten varieties of another world, or the unsuspected arcana of their inner man. "I came to break your head, but, through you, God has broken my heart," was a sort of confession with which he was familiar, and to see the dead old gentleman, who used to see the impressions at him as he passed along the street, clambering up the pulpit stairs to catch his angelic words, was a sort of spectacle which the triumphant Gospel often witnessed in this day. And when it is known that his voice could be heard by 20,000, and that ranging all the empire, as well as America, he would often preach twice on a working day, and that he has received in one week as many as a thousand letters, from persons awakened by his sermons; if no estimate can be formed of the results of his ministry, some idea may be suggested of its vast extent and singular effectiveness.—*North British Review.*

He that would pass the latter part of life with honor and decency, must, when he is young, consider that he shall one day be old, and lay up knowledge for his support, when his powers of acting shall forsake him, and remember when he is old that he has once been young, and forsake to animadvert with unnecessary rigor on faults which experience only can correct.

Those who are called upon to do a good thing, or a new one, when you are reproached for doing a bad one.

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### A Cheap Disinfecting Agent.

A correspondent of the *Cleveland Herald*, gives the following piece of intelligence, well worth remembering:—  
Heat a shovel not quite to redness. And then place upon it a teaspoonful of freshly burned coffee, and let it burn in a room where the air is impure. At first you will not perceive the peculiar odor of the coffee at all; in a few minutes, however, you will find that the room is filled with the smell of the coffee, and that every impurity of the atmosphere has been totally destroyed—not smothered. Let some of your scientific readers try it, where the air is peculiarly foul, and note the results, and explain the modes operandi of the disinfecting process.

Remember, the shovel must be only so hot as to cause the coffee to burn with a copious white smoke, and the quantity indicated above may be needed. To the sick the odor of the coffee is peculiarly grateful.

**Gen. Lamoreux of France.**—The following is an extract from the letter, among others, of Gen. Lamoreux, refusing to take the oath to the French presidential usurper:—  
"I am aware of the consequences of my determination. Twenty-nine years and a half of active service; thirty-six campaigns during eighteen years of war in Algeria; services rendered in France in foreign lands, and during the fatal days of June, 1848—services which, perhaps, are not forgotten—all will be sunk by this refusal, and my name will be struck off the army list. Another proof will be given that an officer's rank is in the hands of an arbitrary will.—The law of 19th May, 1834, had made an officer's rank his patrimony; he could only be deprived of it by the sentence of a court-martial. That law is discarded, as many others have been, by a government which respects neither person nor property."

"The sword which I had devoted to the service of France will be taken out of my hands. What use could I make of it under such a government? But, which God forbid, if our frontiers should be invaded, I should hasten to resume it to fight for our national independence, for history has sufficiently proved that in the hour of danger, brought on by ambition, despotism requires no oath from men of courage, who are willing to march in defence of their country."

**Important from the Arctic Ocean.**—The following is an extract from a letter, dated Hong Kong, March 28.—There have been no less than thirty-seven whalers from the Arctic seas. It may interest you to know that they almost all believe that Sir John Franklin is safe, and that he has got through the ice barrier into inner waters, where he will not be reached until a mild season arrives; which they say the present will be. Most of them have now departed. They say Franklin will not suffer for want of food. They give strange accounts of the Esquimaux vibrating from the Asiatic to the American continent and back again, carrying their boats made of skin and whalebone, over the ice, and launching them when they meet with open water. They all confirm the fact that the whales found in Hebring's Straits and in Baffin's Bay are the same species, proving the existence of a passage; for a whale of the Asiatic species, they say, has never been seen to the south of 22 degrees of latitude; so they cannot have doubled either of the Capes (of Good Hope or Cape Horn), and the whale under the necessity of making his presence known by coming to the surface to blow.

**A Bloody Murder—Indian Vengeance.**—We learn that within a few days past, a most savage and sanguinary occurrence has taken place among a branch of the remnant of Choctaw Indians, who still linger in the upper part of this county, near the route of the railroad, and between Beaver Meadow and Citronelle. It is stated that some ten days since, a young Indian, the son of a somewhat noted character known as "Ole Bill," was severely stabbed or cut by another Indian, in a fight. He was carried off, and placed under the care of a physician. "Ole Bill," upon hearing of the occurrence, threatened that he would shoot and slay the assailant of his son. Some days after, a citizen, in passing through the woods, came upon the body of an Indian, who had been shot, and which had been literally stripped of its skin, and this had been stretched and suspended upon the limbs of a tree.—*Mobile Register.*

**New Use of the Tomato.**—The *Cheraw Gazette* states that in addition to the advantages of the tomato for table use, the vine is of great value for food for cattle, especially for cows. It is said that a cow fed on tomato vines will give more milk, and yield butter of a finer flavor, and in greater abundance than any other long food ever tried. It is thought, too, that more good food for cattle, and at less expense, can be raised on a given quantity of ground planted in tomatoes than from any other vegetable known to the Southern country.—Farmers look out for this in the coming season.

**A Horse Dealer, who lately effected a sale, was offered a bottle of port to confirm the animal's failings. The bottle was drunk, and then he said the horse had but two faults. When turned loose in the field, he was "bad to catch," and "he was of no use**



**WEBSTER & YINGLING,**  
(Successors to A. J. Rider.)  
**WESTMINSTER HOTEL**  
AND  
**STAGE OFFICE,**  
Corner of Main and Court Streets,  
WESTMINSTER.  
May 24.

**NOTICE.**  
Estate of Jane Bayly, deceased.  
LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JANE BAYLY, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.  
The first named Executor resides in Cumberland township, Adams county; the latter in Green township, Franklin county.  
JOSEPH BAYLY, }  
ROBERT BLACK, }

**NOTICE.**  
Estate of Peter Hulick, deceased.  
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of PETER HULICK, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers residing in said Township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.  
DAVID HULICK, Adm'r.

**NOTICE.**  
Estate of Francis Hoover, deceased.  
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of FRANCIS HOOVER, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the Borough of Gettysburg, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle with him; and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.  
N. B. He can be found at Mr. Middlecoff's Store.  
JACOB F. HOOVER, Adm'r.

**Assignee's Notice.**  
THE subscriber having been appointed Assignee of DANIEL MEALS, of Cumberland county, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Meals, to call and settle the same; and those who have any claims, are desired to present the same without delay.  
GEORGE B. HEWITT, Assignee.

**THE RICHEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GOODS**  
EVER BROUGHT TO THIS PLACE.

HAS just been received by SCHICK, and is now opening at his Store in South Baltimore street. The public are invited to call and examine goods and prices, both of which cannot but please, he feels fully assured. Among his stock will be found

**LADIES' FANCY DRESS GOODS,**  
such as Silks, Satins, Poplins, Tissues, Berages, Borge de Laines, Lawns, Alpaca, Bombazines, Gingham, Swiss, Jaconet and Cambric Mullins, and Calicoes in great variety. Also,

**CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,**  
Satinets, Tweeds, Cottonades, Nankeen, Linen Check, Vestings of all sorts, &c. In short his stock is very large, and embraces all in his line.  
Call and judge for yourselves—no trouble to show goods.  
April 12.

**BONNETS! BONNETS!!**

MRS. E. GILBERT  
HAS just received from the City a large supply of beautiful BONNETS, of the latest style—to which she invites the attention of the Ladies of Gettysburg and vicinity.  
Gettysburg, March 15.

**JUST RECEIVED.**  
A LARGE lot of GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE, which I will sell 30 per cent. cheaper than any house in town.  
A. ARNOLD.

**Bonnets and Dress Goods.**  
An additional supply of Gimp and Straw Bonnets, Borge de Laine, Poplins, and Dotted Swiss for Ladies' Dresses, just received and for sale cheap at FAHNESTOCK'S.  
April 26.

**BOARDS AND SHINGLES.**

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber, RIVER BOARDS, CHESTNUT and OAK SHINGLES, at a cash only.  
All those indebted to me of long standing, either by note or book account, are requested to call and make payment this spring, as longer indulgence cannot be given.  
GEO. ARNOLD.

**CLOTHING—CLOTHING.**

THE undersigned is now making up a cheaper and better assortment of Clothing than has ever been brought to this place. Call and see, as he is determined to undersell any and every establishment in town.  
March 29. ABRAHAM ARNOLD.

**LADIES' DRESS GOODS.**  
Silks and Satins, Mennos, M. de Laines, Alpaca, Calicoes, SHAWLS, Collars, Gloves, Stockings, &c., &c., are to be had at  
SCHICK'S.

**BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS FOR LADIES.**

NEW style of Fancy Dress Goods, which can't fail to please the taste of any who wish pretty and cheap Goods. Also, a fine assortment of Mourning dress Goods, just received at MIDDLECOFF'S.

**SHINGLES—SHINGLES.**  
A fine lot of Oak Shingles just received, and will be sold cheap by A. ARNOLD.

**WHEAT WANTED.**

I will take WHEAT at a fair price, delivered at my MILL, in payment for old debt, or in exchange for goods.  
GEO. ARNOLD.

**Ready-made Clothing.**  
SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH have on hand a variety of Ready-made Clothing, embracing Black Cloth Coats, Tweed Coats, Overcoats, Monkey Jackets, fancy and plain Black Cassimeres and Sateen Pants; Satin, cloth and fancy vests; all of which will be disposed of at the lowest living rates. Call and see.

**GENTLEMEN who want Fancy Colored French Cloth Coats, and Tweeds for Coats, Mole and Black Dog Skin Pants, Silk, Satin, and Marcellines for vesting, can find a good assortment, at very low prices, at the well known stand of A. B. KURTZ.**

**HARDWARE & SADDLERY.** an additional supply just received at FAHNESTOCK'S.

**BONNETS.** Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, &c., just received and for sale cheap at S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

## REMOVAL & NEW GOODS.

**Geo. Arnold**  
HAS just returned from the City with a large stock of  
**FRESH GOODS,**  
embracing every variety of  
**LADIES' DRESS GOODS,**  
plain, striped and figured,  
Bonnets, Bonnet Silks and Satins,  
Ribbons, Flowers, &c., &c., very cheap;  
Alpaca, black and fancy colors,  
M. Delaines, Berage Delaines, Lawns,  
Hungarian Grass Cloth,  
Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c.—Also,  
**SUPERFINE CLOTHS,**  
Fancy Cassimeres, Cashmeres, Parametta Cloths,  
Immanets, Tweeds, Velvet Corla.  
Also—a large lot of  
**DOMESTICS,** of every variety,  
A large Stock of  
**Fresh Groceries, (cheap.)**  
**QUEENSWARE,** &c., &c.  
all of which will be disposed of at the most pleasing terms. Call at SELL'S CORNER, if you want BARGAINS. We pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any Establishment in this place or elsewhere.  
April 4.

**NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS**  
At the Farmers' Cheap Store.

**A. B. KURTZ** has just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia with a large and very desirable lot of  
**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.**

He would invite the attention of the LADIES to his complete assortment of Dress Silks, Borge de Laine, very rich styles, Silk Poplins, Plain and Figured Alpaca, new style, Mous. de Laines, Lawns, Silk Tissue, Berage, plain and figured, &c. Also, Gingham, Checks, Muslins, Tickings, Sheeting, Calicoes, &c. &c.

**GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.**  
Cloth, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths and Vestings in great variety; also, Linen & Cotton Pant Stuff, at all prices; a very handsome assortment of Goods for BOYS' WEAR.

**CARPETING.**  
A very large lot of Carpeting, varying in price from 12 1/2 to \$1.00. Call and look at it, if you want to buy or not—no trouble to show our Goods.

**QUEENSWARE.**  
Our assortment of Queensware is admitted to be the cheapest in the County. I am receiving a large addition to my former stock—Glassware of every description direct from the manufacturer's.

**GROCERIES—GROCERIES.**  
A very large assortment of Groceries—the best of Sugar and levy Coffee in town; also, Molasses, Teas, Peppor, Starch, Spices, &c.—all very cheap.

Want in exchange for Goods, Butter, Lard, Rags, Eggs, Hams, Sides, Shoulders, &c., for which the highest market price will be given. If you want to save your money, call at KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

**NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!**

**The First Arrival of the Season!**  
ABRAHAM ARNOLD respectfully informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has just returned from the City of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with the Largest, Cheapest, and Best Selected Stock of

**GOODS,**  
ever before offered, consisting in part of Cloths of all descriptions, Cassimeres, Satin and other Vestings, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Cashmerettes, Drap d'Ete; a large assortment of

**Prints, Lawns, Gingham, Shawls, &c.** Also, a splendid assortment of

**BONNETS.**  
Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats, Parasols, and a great many articles too numerous to mention.  
Call and see, as I am determined to undersell any establishment in town.  
March 29.

**SPRING GOODS**

**FAHNESTOCK'S.**

FAHNESTOCK & SONS would again inform their friends and the Public, that they have just returned from the City with their usually Large, Cheap, and well selected STOCK OF GOODS, to which they invite the attention of purchasers—consisting of

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, Saddlery, Oil and Paints, Dye Stuffs, CEDAR WARE, &c.**

Our stock of Dress Goods, to which the Ladies are particularly invited, is the largest and prettiest ever offered—

Berge de Laines, Poplins, M. de Laines, Lawns, Silks, Berage, Tissues, Alpaca, &c. To the Gentlemen we offer the Largest and Cheapest Assortment of

Black and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, Kent, Jeans, Corals, Valenciennes, Cottonades, and Pants

Staff of every variety. Also, Ready-made LINEN COATS, CARPETS AND MATTING.

A fine assortment of Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificials, Fans, and Dress Trimmings of every variety.

Ladies' Shoes, Palm, Panama and Leghorn Hats, Domestic of all kinds and Prices, Groceries cheaper than ever, Queensware, Dye Stuffs, and Cedar Ware, &c., &c.

The attention of the public is also directed to our very large and general assortment of

**HARDWARE,**  
the largest stock ever offered, which will be sold very low. Also, our complete Stock of Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Oils and Paints, Glass, Nail, and every variety of

**COACH TRIMMINGS.**  
We ask our friends to give us a call and examine our Stock, as we flatter ourselves that we can please them as heretofore in Pretty and Cheap Goods.

**SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK, JAMES F. FAHNESTOCK, HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK.**

**CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.**  
FINE assortment of Black and Fancy Colored Cloth, Cassimeres and Vestings, just opened, for sale at the lowest cash prices, by  
April 19. D. MIDDLECOFF.

**LADIES' SHOES.**  
THE attention of the Ladies is particularly directed to the large and splendid stock of Slippers, Bessins, Jenny Lind Shoes—of all qualities and exceedingly low price.  
May 12. FAHNESTOCK'S.

**For Sale, cheap.**  
A GOOD SECOND HAND SULKY.  
May 17. GEO. ARNOLD.

## NEW GOODS!

**MORE OF THEM, AND AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER!**  
**W. M. W. PAXTON** has returned from the City with a very large and well selected stock of  
**HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,**  
of every variety and style, suitable for the season. Call at the Store of the "Two Extremes," and you cannot fail to be suited in quantity, quality, and terms.  
Gettysburg, May 3.

**HATS AND CAPS.**  
GREAT EXCITEMENT! AND NO WONDER! For S. S. MCCREARY is selling off all kinds of

**HATS AND CAPS,**  
At remarkably low prices.

He has a splendid assortment of Fur, Silk, Russia, Kosuth and Slouch Hats, and Caps of the very latest fashion. And he would most respectfully invite all persons to call and examine for themselves, and be astonished to see the excellence and cheapness of the goods.  
S. S. MCCREARY.  
N. R.—Merchants and others who purchase to sell again, are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, if they want to buy goods so fast that it will almost frighten them. So come running, but don't fail. Keep running until you land safe at S. S. MCCREARY'S.  
April 26.

**NEW SPRING GOODS**  
At Greatly Reduced Prices.

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, with a heavy stock of SEASONABLE GOODS, which has been selected with great care, in reference to prices, quality, and variety of the community, and which for variety and cheapness, he flatters himself, is unsurpassed by any other stock in the County. Particular attention is invited to an examination.  
No charge for showing goods.  
April 19. D. MIDDLECOFF.

## A CHALLENGE!

**THE RICHEST & BEST ASSORTMENT OF SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,**  
For Gentlemen's Wear,  
EVER OPENED IN GETTYSBURG!

**SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH**  
TAKE pleasure in calling the attention of their friends and the public to their extensive stock of Fashionable Goods for Gentlemen's wear, just received from the city, which, for variety of style, beauty of finish, and superior quality, challenges comparison with any other stock in the place. Our assortment of

Cloths, plain and fancy Tweeds and Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets, Summer Coatings, &c., &c.

CAN'T BE BEAT! Give us a call, and examine for yourselves. We have purchased our stock carefully, and with a desire to please the tastes of all, from the most practical to the most fastidious.

TAILORING, in all its branches, attended to as heretofore, with the assistance of good workmen.  
The FASHIONS for Spring and Summer have been received.  
May 3.

## A WORD TO THE LADIES.

**A. B. KURTZ**  
WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has just received the largest and best assortment of BONNETS ever offered in the County—which will be sold lower than by any other establishment.—Call and see—no trouble to show. Don't forget the place—Kurtz's Cheap Corner.  
March 22.

**"APRIL FOOL."**  
WHENEVER an attempt is made to palm a humbug upon the world, its author raises the cry of "MURDER!" or some other cry intended to attract popular attention, and mislead honest and unsuspecting people—e.g., whole columns of newspapers are wasted in the publication of one "Stop Sheet" advertisement—a long windy and senseless declamation about things that have as little to do with "Made-up Clothing, Pistols, Wooden Clocks, and Fiddle strings," as the Jews had with the Gentiles—all for the purpose of April-fooling "customers." The same is done to revive and keep alive in which the people have long since lost confidence, and which they no longer notice by the true name. Then comes the cry of Murder, "bearing" in the stolen garb of "News," that attention which "bold, stale, and threadbare stuff" will no longer attract. But

**JEW ARNOLD**  
has no mind to make "April fools" of the public, by crying Murder, and expatiating about Justice, Guitars and Fiddles: He simply advises his old customers and the public generally, to beware of being April fooled by humbugs about "MURDER," and he informs them, that he has on hand a large stock of every variety of

**MADE UP CLOTHING—**  
made up in Gettysburg, by honest and experienced workmen—about which he is not disposed to brag, but to which he invites attention, and will run the risk as to the balance.  
Gettysburg, April 19.

**PARASOLS—PARASOLS—**the best and cheapest in town. Only come and look, and you will say so. Give me a call, and you will be convinced there is no humbug about it.  
April 19. Kurtz's Cheap Corner.

**LAWNS AND PRINTS.**  
FINE Colored Lawns at 5 to 20 cents. Prints, warranted Nadder colors, at 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 12 cents. New Patterns in great variety, just opened at MIDDLECOFF'S. Ladies, call and see them.  
April 19.

**Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!**  
JUST received a large lot of LADIES' MOCASIN & KID SHOES, GAITERS, Slippers, &c.; Misses' do.; also, Gentlemen's do., at KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.  
April 14.

**Ground Plaster,**  
ON hand and for sale at Locust Grove Steam Mill, in Germany township.  
May 19. GEO. ARNOLD.

**HOUSE-WIFE GOODS**  
MUSLINS, one yard wide, for 4 cts. Sheet, Linen, Shirts, Laces, Towels, Napkins, Tickings, Table-Cloths, Marcellines, Checks, &c., all can be had, cheap and good, at  
April 19. MIDDLECOFF'S.

**FANS—FANS—**a large assortment just received at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner.

**PARASOLS! PARASOLS!**  
rich lot just received and for sale cheap at  
April 12. SCHICK'S.

**Carpets and Matting.**  
FAHNESTOCK'S have just received and will sell very cheap, the largest stock of Venetian and Ingrain Carpeting, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 colored Matting, Druggists, Linen Floor Cloth, Oil Carpets & Oil Stair Cloth, ever before offered.  
April 26. SIGN RED FRONT.

**PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.**  
OF all sizes, qualities, and styles, for sale at the lowest prices, by  
April 19. D. MIDDLECOFF.

## D. & J. CULP,

**Cabinet & Chair-makers,**  
Baltimore street, a few doors above Fahnstock's Store,  
WOULD respectfully beg leave to inform their old customers and the public generally, that they still continue to manufacture, and have constantly on hand, a large and elegant assortment of FURNITURE, such as

**BUREAUS,**  
CENTRE, SIDE, DINING, & BREAKFAST TABLES,

French, Half French, and Common BEDSTEADS, CUPBOARDS & SAFES,

Work, Wash, Cuddle & Toilet Stands, &c. &c. ALSO, SETTEES AND CHAIRS,

of every description—and all other articles of Furniture in the House keeping line.  
**COFFINS**  
made to order, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.  
Thankful for past favors, and with a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, they hope to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.  
Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

**Adam Wm. Rapp's**  
PATENTED SCIENTIFIC

**Niche Gold Pens,**  
Embracing all the properties contained in the finest quill pen, in addition to which the durability of the Metals are combined and fully associated and developed.  
1852.

THE following highly respectable Testimonials and Recommendations are submitted to the Public:—

Having tried ADAM WM. RAPP'S Patent Scientific Niche Gold Pen, the undersigned take great pleasure in recommending it to the Public as the greatest improvement in Metallic Pens that has met our attention.

His Excellency, William Butler, Gov. of Penna. His Excellency, E. Louis Lowe, do. Maryland. Prof. Hart, Principal of Gen. High School, Phila. Right Rev. Bishop A. Potter, Philadelphia. Rev. Charles Wadsworth, do.

Rev. W. B. Edwards, Washington City. Rev. C. K. Nelson, Annapolis, Md. Rev. J. Street, Phila. Rev. D. W. Barume, Phila. Rev. De Witt, Harrisburg. Rev. G. Harris, 'g. Rev. C. A. Hay, do. Rev. J. F. Mezes, do. W. Rawle, Esq., Phila. Judge Booth, Delaware. Hon. J. R. Chandler, do. R. Vaux, Esq., do. Clark Hare, Esq., do. Wm. Neal, do. Isaac Hacker, do. G. W. Wallston, do. Alderman Ash, do. Wm. S. Price, do. James M. Cassidy, Esq., Camden, N. Jersey. T. W. Mulford, Esq., do.

A. Crowning, Esq., do. D. N. Jeffries, Esq., do. D. Green, Washington. M. Miller, Washington. F. Howard, M. D., do. R. Smith, Esq., do. W. P. Elliott, do. Editors National Intelligencer, Washington City. Editors Maryland State Capital Gazette. Editors Philadelphia Public Ledger.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
The subscriber having purchased the property known as the Movements Banking House, S. E. corner of 2nd and Chestnut streets, for his future business Establishment, intends keeping a large and complete assortment of every variety of texture and size of

**ADAM WM. RAPP'S**  
LATELY PATENTED SCIENTIFIC

**NICHE GOLD PENS,**  
Gold and Silver PENCILS and PEN HOLDERS, of every variety, Wholesale and Retail. In addition thereto, I have on hand RAPP'S last edition of SCIENTIFIC PENMANSHIP and PEN-MAKING, in various bindings.

JAMES BARBER, General Agent for Adam Wm. Rapp's Patent Scientific Niche Gold Pens, S. E. corner 2nd and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. 1y

**JAMES BARBER'S**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

**CLOCK & TIME-PIECE ESTABLISHMENT,**  
SOUTHEAST CORNER SECOND & CHESTNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE may be found a large and splendid assortment of the best imported Eight Day and Twenty Hour Brass and Alarm Clocks, and Time Pieces, suitable for Churches, Halls, Hotels, Steamboats, Railroad Cars, Parlors, Offices, Bed Rooms, Kitchens, &c., which will be sold in lots to suit Purchasers, from one to One Thousand, at the lowest prices.

N. B.—Clocks of all kinds Repaired and Warranted. Clock Trimmings of every description constantly for sale.  
May 3.



**Dr. Marchisi's Universal Catholicon.**  
THE undersigned, having been duly appointed Agent for the sale of this truly invaluable Medicine, would respectfully invite the attention of Ladies and Practitioners of Gettysburg and vicinity, to the gratifying success that has attended its use wherever introduced, and its happy adaptation to the cure of all the distressing diseases for which it is offered; being those incidental to the respectable female, whether married or single, and usually known by the name of

**FEMALE COMPLAINTS,**  
Ac., with all their accompanying evils. (Caeser excepted), no matter how severe or of how long standing.

That this CATHOLICON is in every way worthy of the confidence of the skilled and unskilled, safe and cheap remedy, is vouchsafed by the fact of its having received the approbation and liberal patronage of many prominent members of the

**MEDICAL FACULTY**  
in the United States; and also by the voluntary testimonials given in the pamphlets, from Ladies and Physicians of the highest respectability, as certified by the most satisfactory authority.

This preparation is not a "cure all," but is intended expressly for the above named complaints, so very distressing in their nature and consequences, and which have heretofore resisted the skill and exertions of the most accomplished Physicians of all countries; in a cheap and rapid manner, and perhaps any other malady to which the human family is heir.

THE INGREDIENTS, as certified by high medical authorities, (see pamphlet) are all VEGETABLE, and are not associated with any article unfriendly to the animal economy.

Pamphlets can be had gratis at my Drug Store.

**SAMUEL S. FORNEY, Agent,**  
Druggist, Gettysburg.

**REFERENCES.**  
P. R. Eckham, M. D., Utica, N. Y. L. D. Fleming, M. D., New Bedford, Mass. D. V. Fennie, M. D., Syracuse, N. Y. M. H. Mills, M. D., Rochester, N. Y. W. R. Reese, M. D., City of New York. John C. Oriskany, M. D., Baltimore, Md. W. Prescott, M. D., Concord, N. H.  
Jan. 12. 6m

**BLACK Silk, Black Silk Lace and Fringe,** a new supply just received and for sale very cheap, at FAHNESTOCK'S.

## NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS

**At the Farmers' Cheap Corner.**  
**A. B. KURTZ** has just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia with a large and desirable lot of Spring and Summer Goods. We would invite the attention of the Ladies to our complete assortment of Dress Silks, Borge de Laines, very rich styles, Silk Poplins, Plain and Figured Alpaca, New Style Mous de Laines, Lawns, Silk Tissue, Borge plain and figured. Also, Gingham, Muslins, Calicoes, Checks, Tickings, &c.

**GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.**  
Cloths, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths & Vestings, in great variety. Also, Linen and Cotton Pants stuff, at all prices. A handsome assortment of Goods for boy's wear

**CARPETINGS.**  
A very large lot of Carpet varying in prices from 12 1/2 to \$1.00 per yard. Call and look at them, if you want to buy or not no trouble to show our goods.

**QUEENSWARE.**  
Our assortment of Queensware is admitted to be the cheapest in the country; we are receiving a large addition to our former stock. Glassware of every description, direct from the manufacturers.

**Groceries! Groceries!**  
A very full assortment of Groceries—the best fine sugar and levy coffee in town; also molasses, teas, pepper, starch, spices, &c., all very cheap. Under in exchange for goods Butter, Lard, Rags, Eggs, Hams Sides, Shoulders, Soap, &c., for which the highest price will be given. If you want to save money, KURTZ'S Cheap corner is the place to do it.  
Gettysburg, April 16, 1852—1f

**NEW HARDWARE STORE.**

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore st., adjoining the residence of DAVID ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

**HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, GROCERIES,**

**CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS,**  
Springs, Axles, Saddlery,

**Cedar Ware, Shoe Findings,**  
Paints, Oils, & Dye-stuffs.

in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business—to which they invite the attention of Coach-makers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers, Saddlers, and the public generally.

Our stock having been selected with great care and purchased for Cash, we guarantee, (for the Ready Money,) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased any where.

We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices and doing business on fair principles.

**JOEL B. DANNER, DAVID ZIEGLER,**  
Gettysburg, June 13, 1851.—1f

**IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.**  
A barrel of superfine flour out of 240 pounds of wheat—and no mistake!

**GEORGE ARNOLD**

HAS introduced into his Mill at Locust Grove, Germany township, BONNELL'S PATENT PROCESS OF FLOURING, and is now making a barrel of superfine flour from 240 pounds, or four bushels of clean wheat weighing 60 pounds. This brings a gain to the farmer of from 3 to 4 bushels of wheat to the barrel over the ordinary process of grinding: there is also a gain in the offal, in there being more shorts and shipstuffs and little or no bran. This improvement consists of one continuous process of grinding, bolting &c., until all the flour is obtained, separating the starch from the glutinous substance contained in the grain, and by it the quality of the flour is improved, not grinding so close the first grind as to injure the quality of the farina or meal part of the grain, and grinding so close the second grind as to take out all the flour from the portion of the berry which remains in the offal with the old method of grinding, and which is the most nutritious part of the flour; this being combined with the whole, improves the quality of the flour, makes it more nutritious, will always insure good fermentation in baking, rises better, is not so liable to sour, will make a better yield of bread to a given quantity of flour, as white, and sweeter than flour ground in the old way, preserving all the good qualities of the flour.

Farmers wanting a barrel of superfine flour made





## THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG.

Monday, June 14, 1852.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JACOB ROFFMAN, (of Berks county.)

The Whig National Convention will

assemble at Baltimore on Wednesday next.

A considerable number of delegates are

already there, and at Washington. There

will be an immense assembly of outsiders

in the Monumental City this week.

It is intimated that a portion of the

Democratic Free-soilers are dissatisfied with

the Democratic platform laid down at Bal-

timore, and will oppose the nomination of

Gen. Pierce. It is thought probable that

John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, will be

the Free-soil nominee for President.

A bill was reported in the House of

Representatives of the U. States on Tuesday

last, granting 55 millions of acres of land

to all the States, including the District of

Columbia; for the purposes of education,

&amp;c. Four millions and fifty thousand acres

would be the share of Pennsylvania.

There is but little probability of its passage,

however, as the Baltimore Democratic plat-

form takes ground against such distribu-

tion, and it will likely be voted down by a

party vote.

The correspondent of the National

Intelligencer, writing from Baltimore,

speaks of the want of enthusiasm in the

Democratic ranks since the nomination, and

remarks:—"The Whigs are in admirable

spirits. I have never seen a better feeling

exhibited in the party. Every man seems

determined to go into the contest heart and

soul. We anticipate a most enthusiastic

reception during the approaching Convention.

The spirit of enthusiasm will be kindled

and spread from the centre to the circum-

ference of the Union."

What Controversy?—A telegraph-

ic dispatch from Boston, says that a prom-

inent gentleman had had a conversation with

Gen. Pierce, and that the latter told him

he would accept the high honor conferred

upon him. "We breathe freer now,"

said Frederick Duff, only son of the Post-

master General, died at Aboliver, Mass., on

Monday night last, after a short illness.

His father reached Andover from Washing-

ton only in time to witness his last hours on

earth. He was a young man of unusual

promise, and was but a few weeks since, on

a visit to his parents in Washington, in

height and all the buoyancy of youth.

The report of the cholera raging fear-

fully at Chicago is unfounded. We have

a letter from that city, which mentions that

there has been but one case, and but little

apprehension exists of its spreading there.

The cholera broke out at Maysville,

Kentucky, on the 5th inst. and there were

twenty deaths out of twenty-six cases up to

the 8th.

The Legislature of Maryland has di-

rected the fees of \$1,000 to Hon. James

Cooper, and \$1,000 to Mr. Brent, for their

services in trying the Christiana prisoners.

It was paid out of the forfeited recognizances

of Wm. L. Chapin—the eastern man who

was arrested on the charge of aiding slaves

to escape, and who failed to appear, to be

tried for the same.

The Whigs of Dauphin county have

nominated James Fox for Congress, and

Jacob Landis and James Froelich for the

Legislature.

The Whigs of Allegheny county, have

nominated David Ritchie for Congress,

George Biesie for the Senate, and M. B.

Moury, Richard Cowan, G. E. Appleton,

Thomas Purney, J. M. Porter, and C. Eys-

ter, for Assembly. The Whigs of that por-

tion of Allegheny county, belonging to the

Butler district, have nominated Thomas

M. Howe, the present representative in

Congress from that county.

At the late State Medical Conven-

tion in Philadelphia, it was decided that no

man who is in any way connected with the

manufacture or sale of Patent Medicines,

can be allowed to remain a member of any

County or State Medical Society.

The Cholera has re-appeared on the

Mississippi, and almost every steamboat has

more or less cases on board, principally

among the emigrants. It has naturally

created a great deal of alarm.

Exports of Specie.—During the last

week, the sum of \$1,217,047 in specie was

shipped from New York to Europe. At

this rate, the exports for June will exceed

any previous month this year. In June,

1851, the shipment amounted to nearly six

and a half millions of dollars.

Rev. S. Foster.—This well known dis-

ciple has asked and received a dissolution of

the pastoral relation existing between him

and the Presbyterian church, at German-

town, Pa., and will hereafter reside with

his son in Washington City.

A fire occurred in the village of

Baltimore, Pa., on Monday morning

last, about one o'clock, which destroyed the

house of Mr. Barton. His two children

and a wife were present in the flames.

Mr. B. and wife were badly burned, and

badly injured with their lives.

## Case and Douglas.

A large meeting of the Democracy

of Washington, to ratify the nominations of

Pierce and King, was held in that city on

Wednesday night last, at which speeches

were made by several of the candidates for

the Presidency—Case, Douglass, Houston,

and Lane. The remarks of Gen. Case were

very appropriate and gentlemanly; and we

cannot refrain from giving his closing words.

He said:—

"Old word more, fellow citizens. Let us

enter into this contest with a determina-

tion to conduct it upon principle; upon

those issues which constitute the difference

between the Whig and the Democratic

parties. That will be a noble strife, in

which we may all engage with honor. But

let us reject and denounce as unworthy of

our cause, that low abuse which is, unfor-

tunately, too prevalent upon such occasions.

We seek higher objects, and should employ

higher means. Let us indignantly throw

upon every man who so far forgets what is

due to himself and to the cause he profess-

es to support, as to quit the contest of prin-

ciple to descend to that of scurrility. We

are better without such a man than with

him. There are honorable points of differ-

ence enough between us and the Whigs to

engage our attention, and call forth all

our energy, without entering into such a

game of warfare. Remember that we are

all brethren of the same mighty family,

equally interested in its honor and prosper-

ity, and that we differ upon many impor-

tant points of government and administration;

yet we seek the same common object—the

preservation and perpetuation of our

glorious institutions, the world's best hope

and our own. Let the rivalry between us

be, hereafter, which of us shall best

strive for that great end. It will be rivalry

of the heart and of the understanding, not

of the tongue; of patriotism, not of abuse."

While it gives us pleasure to record such

sentiments, it is with disgust we turn to the

speech of Mr. Douglass, of Illinois. It is

filled with low abuse of Whigs and Whig

measures, base slanders upon the Adminis-

tration, and partakes largely of the vulgarity

of the pot-house. If such are the senti-

ments of "Young America," we sincerely

hope that "Old Fogyism" may prosper

triumph. There is as much difference be-

tween the noble bearing and gentlemanly

demeanor of Lewis Cass and the bullyings

of STEPHEN DOUGLASS, as between light

and darkness. He is a disgrace to the

pride name of Douglass, and we do hope

for the credit and honor of our noble country

he may be forever "laid upon the shelf."

The Whigs of Maine have commenced the

Campaign gloriously!

A special election for a Representative

in Congress from the fourth district of

Maine, was held on Monday last, and has

resulted in the success of the Hon. Isaac

Reed, Whig, by fifty majority. This is a

Whig gain. Mr. Reed's predecessor

(who died a short time since,) having been

a Democrat.

The editor of the Wilmington, Del.

Republican, who was a soldier in the U. S.

forces during the Mexican war, thus writes

respecting the Democratic nominee for the

Presidency:—

"He saw some service in the Valley, but

openly avowing himself, after his arrival in

the city of Mexico, incompetent and insuffi-

cient for the responsibilities of the impor-

tant appointment of Brigadier General, he

resigned, and returned to the United States.

He was always a great favorite of General

Scott's, and we have every reason to believe

the feeling was reciprocal. The writer of

this served under his command, in Mexico,

several weeks.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was

opened on Wednesday last to the Mon-

mouth, 125 miles west of Cum-

berland. The receipts of the road for the last

month, show an increase of \$20,000,

and the largest business ever done in any

month since the opening of the road.

The Wheat crop throughout the

Western States is spoken of as looking ex-

tremely fine the present season. The win-

ter, although more than usually free from

snow, has been favorable. Regular rains

have kept the earth moist, and the growing

crop wears a green and vigorous appearance.

Eminence has become fatal to demor-

cratic aspirants for the Presidency. It may

now be regarded as the settled policy of the

democratic party, that it will take no man

as its standard-bearer, whose long career of

public service has gained him a national

reputation, and whose political life is a guar-

antee of the principles he will represent and

the policy he will pursue.

The culture of wheat, as a general

thing, was introduced into Alabama only

ten years ago, and no crop, not even corn,

has proved uniformly more certain and sat-

isfactory. So certain, indeed, has the crop

been considered that the culture has rapidly

extended during the last four or five years.

The most expedition to Liberia will

sail from Baltimore on the 1st of Novem-

ber, touching at Norfolk.

Departure of Australian Gold Diggers.—

On Tuesday last, the ship Helena, Capt.

Cave, left New York for Port Philip, with

passengers for the gold diggings of Aus-

tralia. She is the first passenger vessel which

has left the United States for those unfor-

tunate regions, but will soon be followed by

others, filled with seekers after the precious

metal.

Violent Storm.—A severe thunder storm,

accompanied by hail, passed over Montgom-

ery County, Pa., on Thursday week. The

hail was four men were struck by it, and

one of the men killed. Hail

came, so large as to break eggs, and

struck hundreds of windows, breaking

playing and being with the crops.

## Gen. Franklin Pierce.

This gentleman, who is the nominee of

the Democratic party for President, is a son

of Gen. Benjamin Pierce, once Governor of

New Hampshire. He was born at Hills-

borough, New Hampshire, about 1805, and

is consequently about 47 years of age. He

resides at Concord, in that State. He gra-

duated at Dartmouth College, and after-

wards studied law. He was in the Engi-

nate of New Hampshire, and was Speaker

of the House. He was eight years in Con-

gress—four in the House of Representatives,

and four in the Senate. He resigned his

situation in the latter body in 1842, and

resumed the practice of his profession.

During the Mexican war, he was appointed

a Brigadier General by President Polk,

which he accepted. He reached General

Scott at Contreras, and in advancing to the

battle, was thrown from his horse, and was

somewhat injured. At the battle of Churu-

ruco, also, he fought, and it appears, was

rendered incapable of rendering much ef-

ficient service. He was in two or three oth-

er battles. The state of his health contin-

ued very bad all the time he was in Mexi-

co. He was on the best terms with Gen.

Scott, who spoke of him in flattering lan-

guage. He resigned his commission and

returned home, and resumed his practice,

and has been in private life ever since. He

is married, and has three children.

Vice President.

In our last paper, we were not able to

give the nomination of Vice President by

the Democratic National Convention; but it

took place in a short time on Saturday week.

The first ballot was Wm. R. King, of Ala-

bama 126—the rest divided between Butler,

Strange, Downs, Weller, Pillow, Atchison,

Davis, and Cobb. On the second ballot,

Mr. King received 277 votes against 4 for

John W. Davis; and he was then unani-

mously nominated.

Hon. Wm. Rufus King, the present

democratic candidate for the Vice Presi-

dency, was a member of Congress from North

Carolina, (of which State he is a native,) for

back as 1811, some 41 years ago. After

the admission of Alabama into the Union,

he was elected from that State to the U. S.

Senate, where he served from 1819 to

1844, a period of 25 years. In 1844, he

was appointed Minister to France, and on



Year	Age	Sex	Height (cm)	Weight (kg)	Body Mass Index (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	Waist Circumference (cm)	Hip Circumference (cm)	Waist-Hip Ratio	Triceps Skinfold Thickness (mm)	Biceps Skinfold Thickness (mm)	Subscapular Skinfold Thickness (mm)	Sum of 4 Skinfolds (mm)	Mean Skinfold Thickness (mm)
1995	18	M	175	75	24.5	95	105	0.90	12	10	15	37	9.25
2000	23	M	178	85	27.5	100	110	0.91	15	12	18	45	11.25
2005	28	M	180	90	27.8	105	115	0.91	18	15	20	53	13.25
2010	33	M	182	95	27.2	110	120	0.92	20	18	22	60	15.00

**Men Killed by the Premature Discharge of a Cannon.**  
PITTSBURG, JUNE 7.—Two men were killed at Steubenville, Ohio, on Saturday afternoon, by the premature discharge of a cannon, while leading it for a salute in honor of the nomination of Pierce.

**An Infanticide Act.**—On Saturday afternoon a week, about 3 o'clock, two infants were found in the woods of Mr. Thomas Millione, between the West Chester road and Baltimore turnpike, near Philadelphia. The babes are supposed to have been left there to perish. One of them was a boy, apparently three weeks old; the other a girl, probably ten days or two weeks old. They were both together, and quite lively. The findlings were taken to the Blackley luncheon by order of the overseer of the poor of the District.

*The Rappers and Gen. Cass.*—Not long ago one of the spirit rappers in Baltimore announced that Gen. Cass would receive the nomination of the Baltimore Democratic convention. We are sorry to see people in the other world, as well as this, "so given to lying."—*Richmond Republican*

By order of the Board,  
JOHN T. GREEN, Sec'y.  
June 14

---

**2 fresh Milch Cows,**  
on sale Inquire at this Office.  
June 7

**BOARDS AND SHINGLES.**  
**D**ON hand and for sale by the subscriber, RIV-  
 ER BOARDS, CHESTNUT and OAK  
 SHINGLES—*for CASH only*  
 All those indebted to me of long standing,  
 either by note or book account are requested to  
 settle and make payment this spring, as longer in-  
 dulgence cannot be given

GEO ARNOLD.

March 29 18

March 1

will take WHEAT at a fair price, delivered  
at my MILL, in payment for old debts, or in  
change for goods.

GEO. ARNOLD.

will take WHEAT at a fair price, delivered  
at my MILL, in payment for old debts, or in  
exchange for goods.

GEO. ARNOLD.



From the Rochester American.

## The Presidential Nomination.

"The chief duty of the Whigs, just now, is to resolve sincerely and earnestly to support the man who shall be nominated—whether he be Fillmore, Webster, or Scott. It is natural that confident expectations should be entertained in respect to favorite candidates. Such hopes take their form and color partly from the predictions of those who entertain them, and partly from the local feeling in the surrounding community. But at Baltimore, where the Representatives of all parts of the Union meet each other—where Whigs from Maine and Vermont compare views with Whigs from Florida and Louisiana, there will necessarily be concessions and compromises to make on all sides, not anticipated by individual delegates or their constituents. Disappointment must, therefore, to some degree ensue. But it is the duty of all, after having committed the selection to a National Convention, to stand by its choice and to give the candidate their cordial support, whether their particular wishes have been gratified or not."

This advice is at once sound and seasonable. If the views which it embodies were to be universally adopted, and the professed representatives of the Whig party from all sections of the country would act upon them, the coming canvass would be robbed of its most serious causes of embarrassment. Throughout the North, with isolated exceptions, we believe that the Whigs are prepared to abide by the principles thus laid down. They consider it at once the duty and the policy of the Whig party to unite upon a Presidential candidate, through the agency of a National Convention; and if they go into such a Convention, they will feel themselves bound by its decision. It may not do what they think ought to be done. It may put the Whig party into a position which will be for them unfortunate and embarrassing. But they are bound, nevertheless, to abide by its decision, and to do the best they can towards electing its nominee.

But this obligation rests upon all alike. It devolves upon friends of Gen. Scott as well as upon friends of Mr. Webster, and upon Mr. Fillmore's supporters, as well as upon those of both the others. And it rests upon Whigs in all sections and in all States alike. For any one portion of the party to urge this as the rule of duty for another, meaning itself meanwhile to disregard it, is simply dishonest; and it is incumbent upon each one not to be made the victim of any such fraud.

For our own part, we have little doubt that the Convention will do much towards harmonizing the Whig party, and that its action will be cordially sustained in all sections of the Union. There will unquestionably be temporary disappointments and local irritations, since the result, whatever it may be, cannot be equally acceptable to all. But the lapse of time and a little reflection, and especially the presence of an active and united opposition, will lead to calmer councils and more prudent conduct. Each section will see that the Whig party was not made for its exclusive benefit, and that it cannot be maintained on its peculiar basis. Northern Whigs will feel the necessity of abstaining from whatever infringes the rights or excites the prejudices of their Southern brethren; and the Whigs of the South will see that they must either respect the principles and sentiments of the North, so far at least as not wantonly to insult or trample them under foot, or else they must lie at the mercy of the opposition. There must be mutual concession and mutual forbearance, or there can be no united or successful action. And if the Convention will only look, in making its nomination, at success, rather than at personal or sectional triumphs, it cannot fail to act in such a way as shall command a united and energetic support.—N. Y. Times.

**Two Hundred and Eighty-three Million Pages in one Year.**—During the past year the American Tract Society has stereotyped ninety-six new publications, in English, German, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Dutch and Danish, of which twenty-five are volumes. The whole number of publications now issued by the Society is 1,685, of which 362 are volumes. The total circulation during the year is 283,296,568 pages, or 8,892,973 publications, of which 907,269 are volumes.

The gratuitous issues have exceeded those of any previous year by about nine million pages. Not less than fifty-nine million pages have been distributed gratuitously, besides nearly seven millions delivered to Life Members and Directors, for the same benevolent purpose. At 1,500 pages for a dollar, the pecuniary value of these gratuitous issues is not less than \$13,500, or more than one-third of the entire amount of the donations received during the year. By Home and foreign Missionaries, Bethel chaplains, officers, and sailors, on more than 400 different ships, packets and steamers, and a variety of agencies on land, mostly voluntary, these publications have been spread far and wide. But the gratuitous circulation by the hands of coadjutors of the Society, book by book, family after family, may be regarded as one of the most effective methods by which this noble institution is reaching the masses of the people. In this way it has dispersed about forty million pages over our own and the neighboring countries of Canada and Mexico during the year.

The receipts of the Society for sales during the same time, were \$224,333 50, being an advance of \$25,429 17 upon the preceding year.

**A New Metal.**—A writer in the Florida says a well is now being excavated in Jackson County, Florida, which in the number of strata already passed through, is according to the Florida Whig, nearly as notable as the one so famous near Genoa. The first twenty or thirty feet is composed of the sandy soil common to that region. This is succeeded by about an equal distance, by a black, rich, vegetable loam. Beneath the loam is a deposit of trunks and branches of trees, in a semi-petrified state, and still farther down, at the depth of fifty-five feet, is struck a vein of metallic ore. A specimen of the ore is in the possession of the editor of the Whig, who says that it is very pure, and has the appearance of silver but the hardness of platinum. There is little doubt of its being valuable. It is said to be found in considerable quantities.

**Good for the Young Men.**—There is a revival of religion now in progress in Bangor, Maine. At the last accounts, 100 young men of that city had experienced the great change.

## Real Life—The Insane Bride and Belle.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Intelligencer, who recently visited the Cincinnati Asylum for the Insane, gives this brief sketch of one of the inmates:

"Here is now confined the young lady who has so often been seen within the past few years, promenading Fourth street in this city, dressed up in insane finery, intended for bridal habiliments, fantastically decorated; and inquiring occasionally of passers-by for the faithful cause of her too fatal sorrow. She had completed a lonely pilgrimage from Europe, to unite her fortunes with those of her betrothed, who had preceded her a twelvemonth or so. After a weary search, she found him doing business, and—married. The shock deprived her of her reason. Every passing day is, since, indicated by her disordered fancy, as the one upon which her 'Henry' is coming to fulfill his vows, and she arrays herself to meet him accordingly. Her nightly disappointment yields easily to a brighter hope for the morrow, and thus her bedridden existence is wearing away. When I called at her room, she was not dressed in her usual paraphernalia. Upon being informed that a gentleman wished to see her, no earthly inducements could prevail on her to appear until after she had elaborately arrayed herself with every single device and adornment of her fanciful costume. She evidently imagined that the object of her long expectation had arrived; and when at last she met me, manifested her disappointment in a way that was anything but flattering to her visitor."

The same correspondent furnishes the following: "Another object of singular interest is Mrs. M., who was formerly known as the 'Belle of Madison.' She does not seem now to be over twenty-four years of age. Not long after her marriage her father died, and very soon thereafter her husband also. The double blow was too heavily charged for the tenderness of her affections, and she died of her grief. With a countenance the most beautiful I have ever seen, she sits almost motionless from day to day—an inexpressible sadness beaming from her soft and lustrous eyes—while the whole expression of her face conveys, if I may so speak, a sort of intensified sweetness and resignation. She never speaks—but yields instinctively to every suggestion or intimation of any kind from the keepers, and signifies only affirmative or negative replies, by a motion of the head. So perfect a picture of deep, unutterable sorrow I had never before seen, or been able to imagine. I feel as if it will be likely to haunt me for a month to come. This unfortunate lady is pronounced incurable."

"There is another beautiful young woman here, who, under a promise of marriage, accompanied a young man from her father's residence in Illinois to this city, and was here deserted by him in the streets. She is one of the most furious and uncontrollable inmates of the asylum. When her cell door was opened, she was raving terribly, and shaking at the iron fastenings of her window. She turned upon me with a savage vindictiveness which rather inclined me to a sudden leaving, when my composure was comparatively restored by a view of the strong chains with which she was confined to the wall. In a few minutes her fury was softened down to pathetic outcry, and she made the most touching and fearful appeals against her unnecessary and cruel confinement. I turned away, thinking that the sight might, perhaps, be a profitable one to her destroyer, if he has not yet sufficiently repented of his crime."

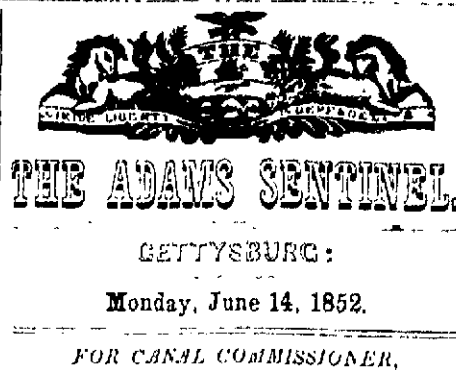
**A New York paper says that within fourteen days, no less than sixteen corpses of unknown adults have been drawn from the water in that city. Some of them bore marks of violence. Several were not recognized. The verdict of the coroner's jury was generally 'found drowned.'**

The foregoing is indeed startling. It moreover tells a sad story of poverty and crime among our neighbors. The poor wretches who have thus hurried themselves into eternity, must have been in a condition of want and despair truly deplorable. Who can imagine the sufferings which some must have undergone? Doubtless too, several had seen better days, and perhaps the victims of others' perfidy and injustice, had descended step by step in the paths of poverty and crime, until they became disgusted with themselves, alien to the world, and in an hour at once of insanity and despair, took the fearful plunge into the mysterious realms beyond the grave. Alas! for their fate. We rarely hear of a suicide, that we do not conjure up a picture of human misery of the most touching character, and sympathize deeply with the misguided victim.

**Frightful Suicide.**—Miss Laura Hull, a respectable American girl, of West Brookfield, (Mass.) committed suicide a day or two since under the following painful circumstances: Having been the victim of a cruel and heartless deception, and laboring under a sense of disappointment and wrong inflicted upon her, she visited Worcester on the morning of the fatal day, but only to find her last hope crushed. Returning to the East Brookfield station, she left the cars, and inquiring at what time the next train would pass up towards Springfield, (which would be in a short time,) she started on foot towards West Brookfield, and disappeared beyond an adjacent curve. Very soon the train came up, and when the whistle was sounded, she snatched her purse, and taking a ring from her finger, gave them to a little girl who was walking by her side, telling her to hasten up a bank out of the way of the cars. This done, she immediately lay down upon the track, and in an instant was a mangled and shapeless form.

**One of the Dark Places of the Earth.**—Mr. Hunt, a Wesleyan missionary among the Fijees, who are cannibals of the worst description, recently stated that 5000 persons had been eaten in five years, within 15 miles of his residence. Some of them eat raw human flesh, and chew it as sailors do tobacco. They sometimes eat their best friends. When parents grow old, they are killed by their children. Sometimes they are buried alive or thrown to the sharks. Women on the death of their husbands are killed.

**Bayard Taylor.** In his last letter from the upper Nile, mentions a large number of Arabs there who, he says, recognize the 'rights of women' more thoroughly than any people in the world. When a woman marries, she is married, (he says) her father reserves a fourth of her life's earnings for her own use, and the husband is obliged to respect this reservation.



**THE ADAMS SENTINEL.**  
GETTYSBURG:  
Monday, June 14, 1852.  
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
JACOB HOFFMAN, (of Berks county)

The Whig National Convention will assemble at Baltimore on Wednesday next. A considerable number of delegates are already there, and at Washington. There will be an immense assemblage of outsiders in the Monumental City this week.

It is intimated that a portion of the Democratic Free-soilers are dissatisfied with the Democratic platform laid down at Baltimore, and will oppose the nomination of Gen. Pierce. It is thought probable, that John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, will be the Free-soil nominee for President.

A bill was reported in the House of Representatives of the U. States on Tuesday last, granting 53 millions of acres of land to all the States, including the District of Columbia, for the purposes of education, &c. Four millions and fifty thousand acres would be the share of Pennsylvania. There is but little probability of its passage, however, as the Baltimore Democratic platform takes ground against such distribution, and it will likely be voted down by a party vote.

The correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writing from Baltimore, speaks of the want of enthusiasm in the Democratic ranks since the nomination, and remarks:—"The Whigs are in admirable spirits. I have never seen a better feeling exhibited in the party. Every man seems determined to go into the contest heart and soul. We anticipate a most enthusiastic time during the approaching Convention. The spirit of enthusiasm will be kindled and spread from the centre to the circumference of the Union."

**What Controversy!**—A telegraphic despatch from Boston, says that a prominent gentleman had had a conversation with Gen. Pierce, and that the latter told him he would accept the high honor conferred upon him! We breathe freer now.

Frederick Hall, only son of the Postmaster General, died at Andover, Mass., on Monday night last, after a short illness. His father reached Andover from Washington only in time to witness his last hours on earth. He was a young man of unusual promise, and was but a few weeks since, on a visit to his parents in Washington, in health and all the buoyancy of youth.

The report of the cholera raging fearfully at Chicago is unfounded. We have a letter from that city, which mentions that there has been but one case, and but little apprehension exists of its spreading there.

The cholera broke out at Maysville, Kentucky, on the 5th inst. and there were twenty deaths out of twenty-six cases up to the 8th.

The Legislature of Maryland has directed the fees of \$1,000 to Hon. James Cooper, and \$1,000 to Mr. Brent, for their services in trying the Christiana prisoners, to be paid out of the forfeited recognizances of Wm. L. Chaplin—the eastern man who was arrested on the charge of aiding slaves to escape, and who failed to appear, to be tried for the same.

The Whigs of Dauphin county have nominated James Fox for Congress, and Jacob Landis and James Freeland for the Legislature.

The Whigs of Allegheny county have nominated David Ritchie for Congress, George Davis for the Senate, and M. B. Moury, Richard C. W. E. Appleton, Thomas Penney, J. M. Porter, and C. Eyster, for Assembly. The Whigs of that portion of Allegheny county, belonging to the Butler district, have re-nominated Thomas M. Howe, the present representative in Congress from that county.

At the late State Medical Convention in Philadelphia, it was decided that no one who is in any way connected with the manufacture or sale of Patent Medicines, can be allowed to remain a member of any County or State Medical Society.

The Cholera has re-appeared on the Mississippi, and almost every steamboat has more or less cases on board, principally among the emigrants. It has naturally created a great deal of alarm.

**Exports of Specie.**—During the last week, the sum of \$1,237,957 in specie was shipped from New York to Europe. At this rate, the exports for June will exceed any previous month this year. In June, 1851, the shipment amounted to nearly six and a half millions of dollars.

**Rev. S. Foster.**—This well known divine has asked and received a dissolution of the pastoral relation existing between him and the Presbyterian church at Germantown, Pa., and will hereafter reside with his son in Washington city.

A fire occurred in the village of Ballston Spa, N. Y., on Monday morning last, about one o'clock, which destroyed the house of Mr. Barton. His two children and his wife's aunt perished in the flames. Mr. B and wife were badly burned, and barely escaped with their lives.

**Cass and Douglass.**—A large meeting of the Democracy of Washington, to ratify the nominations of Pierce and King, was held in that city on Wednesday night last, at which speeches were made by several of the candidates for the Presidency—Cass, Douglass, Houston, and Lane. The remarks of Gen. Cass were very appropriate and gentlemanly; and we cannot refrain from giving his closing words. He said:—

"One word more, fellow citizens. Let us enter into this contest with a determination to conduct it upon principle; upon those issues which constitute the difference between the Whig and the Democratic parties. That will be a noble strife, in which we may all engage with honor. But let us reject and denounce, as unworthy of our cause, that low abuse which is, unfortunately, too prevalent upon such occasions. We seek higher objects, and should employ higher means. Let us indignantly frown upon every man who so far forgets what is due to himself and to the cause he professes, as to support, as to quit the contest of principle to descend to that of scurrility. We are better without such a man than with him. There are honorable points of difference enough between us and the Whigs to engage all our attention, and call forth all our energy, without entering into such a piece of warfare. Recollect that we are all brethren of the same mighty family, equally interested in its honor and prosperity, and that we differ upon many important points of government and administration; yet we seek the same common object—the preservation and perpetuation of our glorious institutions, the world's best hope and our own. Let the rivalry between us be, hereafter, which of us shall best strive for that great end. It will be rivalry of the heart and of the understanding, not of the tongue; of patriotism, not of abuse."

While it gives us pleasure to record such sentiments, it is with disgust we turn to the speech of Mr. DOUGLASS, of Illinois. It is filled with low abuse of Whigs and Whig measures, base slanders upon the Administration, and partakes largely of the vulgarity of the pot-house. If such are the sentiments of "Young America," we sincerely hope that "Old Foggism" may forever triumph. There is as much difference between the noble bearing and gentlemanly demeanor of LEWIS CASS and the bullyings of STEPHEN DOUGLASS, as between light and darkness. He is a disgrace to the proud name of Douglass, and we do hope for the credit and honor of our noble country, he may be forever "laid upon the shelf."

**The First Gun!**  
The Whigs of Maine have commenced the Campaign gloriously!

A special election for a Representative in Congress from the fourth district of Maine, was held on Monday last, and has resulted in the success of the Hon. ISAAC REED, Whig, by 600 majority. This is a Whig gain—Mr. Andrews, his predecessor, (who died a short time since,) having been a Democrat.

The editor of the Wilmington, Del. Republican, who was a soldier in the U. S. forces during the Mexican war, thus writes respecting the Democratic nominee for the Presidency:

"He saw some service in the Valley, but openly avowing himself, after his arrival in the city of Mexico, incompetent and inefficient for the responsibilities of the important appointment of Brigadier General, he resigned, and returned to the United States. He was always a great favorite of General Scott's, and we have every reason to believe the feeling was reciprocal." The writer of this served under his command, in Mexico, several weeks.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was opened on Wednesday last to the Monongahela river, 125 miles west of Cumberland. The receipts of the road for the last month, show an increase of \$40,000, and the largest business ever done in any month since the opening of the road.

The Wheat crop throughout the Western States is spoken of as looking extremely fine the present season. The winter, although more than usually free from snow, has been favorable. Regular rains have kept the earth moist, and the growing crop wears a green and vigorous appearance.

Emancipation has become fatal to democratic aspirants for the Presidency. It may now be regarded as the settled policy of the democratic party, that it will take no man as its standard-bearer, whose long career of public service has gained him a national reputation, and whose political life is a guarantee of the principles he will represent and the policy he will pursue.

The culture of wheat, as a general thing, was introduced into Alabama only ten years ago, and no crop, not even corn, has proved uniformly more certain and satisfactory. So certain, indeed, has the crop been considered that the culture has rapidly extended during the last four or five years.

The next expedition to Liberia will sail from Baltimore on the 1st of November, touching at Norfolk.

**Departure of Australian Gold Diggers.**—On Tuesday last, the ship Helena, Capt. Cave, left New York for Port Phillip, with passengers for the gold diggings of Australia. She is the first passenger vessel which has left the United States for those arid regions, but will soon be followed by others, filled with seekers after the precious metal.

**Violent Storm.**—A severe thunder storm, accompanied by hail, passed over Montgomery county, Pa., on Thursday week. Two houses and four men were struck by lightning, and one of the men killed. Hail stones, as large as hen's eggs, fell, and destroyed hundreds of window glass, besides playing sad havoc with the crops.

## Gen. Franklin Pierce.

This gentleman, who is the nominee of the Democratic party for President, is a son of Gen. Benjamin Pierce, once Governor of New Hampshire. He was born at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, about 1805, and is consequently about 47 years of age. He resides at Concord, in that State. He graduated at Dartmouth College, and afterwards studied law. He was in the Legislature of New Hampshire, and was Speaker of the House. He was eight years in Congress—four in the House of Representatives, and four in the Senate. He resigned his situation in the latter body in 1842, and resumed the practice of his profession. During the Mexican war, he was appointed a Brigadier General by President Polk, which he accepted. He reached General Scott at Contreras, and in advancing to the battle, was thrown from his horse, and was somewhat injured. At the battle of Churubusco, also, he fought; and it appears, was rendered incapable of rendering much efficient service. He was in two or three other battles. The state of his health continued very bad all the time he was in Mexico. He was on the best terms with Gen. Scott, who spoke of him in flattering language. He resigned his commission and returned home, and resumed his practice, and has been in private life ever since. He is married, and has three children.

## Vice President.

In our last paper, we were not able to give the nomination of Vice President by the Democratic National Convention; but it took place in a short time on Saturday week. The first ballot was Wm. R. King, of Alabama 126—the rest divided between Butler, Strange, Downs, Veller, Pillow, Atebison, Davis and Cobb. On the second ballot, Mr. King received 277 votes against 4 for John W. Davis; and he was then unanimously nominated.

HON. WM. RUFUS KING, the present democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, was a member of Congress from North Carolina, (of which State he is a native,) as far back as 1811, some 41 years ago. After the admission of Alabama into the Union, he was elected from that State to the U. S. Senate, where he served from 1819 to 1844, a period of 25 years. In 1844, he was appointed Minister to France, and on his return to the United States, in 1847, was re-elected to the Senate from Alabama. He presided over the Senate during the 24th, 25th and 26th Congress, and was again elected its presiding officer on the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the presidency. He is a States-rights man, but in favor of the compromise, and about 65 years of age.

According to telegraphic despatches from various quarters, the democracy is highly delighted at the Baltimore nominations. Now, in consideration of the undoubted fact, that previous to last Saturday not one man in a hundred of them knew of the existence of Gen. Pierce, these manifestations of enthusiasm strikes us as rather ridiculous.—Lanc. Exam.

The Washington Union publishes with high encomiums the following toast, given at a democratic celebration in New Hampshire last Spring:

"By General Franklin Pierce.—The compromise measures of 1850 and the New Hampshire Democracy. Upon the former, the latter have fixed the seal of their emphatic approbation. No North, no South, no East, no West under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond, and true devotion to the common brotherhood."

The sentiment is certainly very patriotic, but whatever credit attaches to it should be given to its author—HENRY CLAY!

The accounts from Paris chiefly relate to speculations concerning a coalition formed against Napoleon by the Northern Powers during the recent visit of the Czar. A correspondent of the London Times, sends the substance of notes drawn up by the Northern Powers, who do not object to Napoleon's becoming an elective Emperor; but announce their determination to resist any attempt on his part to found and perpetuate an imperial dynasty. In the event of Napoleon becoming an elective emperor, the Northern Powers would demand his assurance to observe existing treaties, to keep within the present territorial limits of France, and to explain the political doctrines of his Government. They profess to look upon Napoleon as the temporary and provisional ruler, and recognize the House of Bourbon as the sole legitimate dynasty of France.—This determination has occasioned great chagrin to the Bonapartists.

**Gen. Pierce's Surprise.**—It is stated that when the telegraphic intelligence came to Gen. Pierce at the Tremont House in Boston on Saturday—where he was with his lady at the time—of his nomination for the Presidency, a gentleman congratulated him, to whom he replied: "Sir, you could not congratulate a more surprised man." He was called upon that afternoon by large numbers of citizens, to attend which he left the city at night, and went to his home at Concord, N. Hampshire.

**Gen. Louis Napoleon** has issued a decree commanding all professors of Universities, Colleges, Lyceums, and other places of instruction, to rent off their boards and mantelpieces, lest they be confounded with "demagogues and agitators of society." Considering how he has behaved the French people, he may well shave their teachers.

**New Potatoes** from the South, are to be found in abundance in the Philadelphia market, and are even for sale from importing houses—one house advertising forty barrels from Savannah.

**Fate of our Iron Manufactories.**—On Tuesday of this week the immense iron works at Boonton were sold at Sheriff's sale for one hundred and sixty thousand five hundred dollars; not one-quarter their first cost. This is probably the largest establishment of the kind in the State, and no one can possibly have greater facilities as to water, coal, and the raw material, or can produce a better article or to more advantage.—Morristown Jerseyman.

The National Intelligencer, speaking of the coming Presidential Election, says:—

"We do not say that we have no doubt, but we have almost none, that the Whigs could elect their candidate for President at the coming election, were they themselves united upon any one, or if, after the nomination by the Convention, they would then unite. The Whigs would constitute the majority of the People in any general election, did they not fritter away their strength in immaterial issues, as whether this or that ought or ought not to be a part of the Constitution, when their duty on such occasions is to stand by the Constitution as it is, and not as it is not, and cannot be, without the consent of the People, obtained in the mode prescribed in the Constitution itself."

The N. Y. Tribune says of the nomination:

"Franklin Pierce is a man of fair personal character, moderate abilities and the bitter partisan feelings. He evidently considers that this country was created on purpose to be ruled by the party styling itself 'Democratic,' and never harbored a suspicion that that party ever was or could be in error. If asked what was the occasion of Adam's Fall, he would instinctively answer Federalism! He never had one Progressive idea, but is in all things a model Hunker."

Gen. Pierce was repeatedly chosen to the New Hampshire Legislature (House) of which he was finally made Speaker. He was first elected to Congress in 1833, (March,) took his seat the following December, and served through two terms, when he was chosen into the Senate, where he served from 1837 to 1842, when he resigned. He won no position in either House, and was not qualified to win any. He is essentially an ordinary man in everything but partisanship, but his Locofocoism is of a vindictive and malignant type peculiar to New Hampshire.—Ohio alone vainly attempting to equal it."

General PIERCE, the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, conscious that he had done nothing to distinguish him as a national statesman, or render him worthy of so high an honor as the Presidency, declined the nomination for that office tendered to him by the Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire. In his letter to the President of that body, declining the offer, he says, under date of January 12th, 1852: "Doubtless, the spontaneous and just appreciation of an able and patriotic people is the best earthly reward for earnest and cheerful services rendered to one's State and country; and while it is a matter of unfeigned regret that my life has been so barren of usefulness, I shall ever hold this and similar tributes among my most cherished recollections."

Here is a confession, which, while it does him honor, reflects but little credit on the National Convention which rudely thrust aside its great statesmen to exalt in their stead a man who feels and acknowledges that he has not shown himself worthy of the position.—North American.

**The "Slaughter House."**—The Democratic National Convention which met at Baltimore, has justly secured for itself a reputation for cool barbarity. Of the host of eminent and respectable gentlemen who were named as candidates, not one was reserved the honor of a Presidential nomination. All were cruelly massacred. Cass, and Buchanan, and Douglass, and Butler—"Old America" and "Young America," alike shared the same fate; and even Old "San Jacinto" backed up as he was by our neighbors of the Republican, unfit as he was, was yet too well fitted to receive a nod of recognition from the "slaughter house" politicians of Baltimore.—Village Record.

**Who nominated Gen. Pierce?**—When Mr. Polk was nominated considerable difficulty was experienced in ascertaining who was entitled to the honor of having first suggested his name. In the present case a claimant has already appeared in the person of Henry A. Wise, who, at a ratification meeting in Baltimore on Saturday evening, claimed to have been the first to bring forward the name of Gen. Pierce, since the commencement of the sitting of the Convention, as the nominee, which he did in conference on Friday night, among some of the delegations.

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The Whig National Convention is to be held in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, the same place where the Democratic Convention was held, but it is differently and elegantly arranged, and magnificently decorated. Not only most ample room is provided for the Convention, but also for 4 or 5,000 spectators. The platform erected by the Democrats has been rejected, and one about 18 inches high, surrounded by railing, is erected in the centre of the hall, with a passage around and on both sides for the people to pass.

The Whigs of Philadelphia are preparing to pour their strength into Baltimore next week, as a delegation to ratify the nomination. It is said at least one thousand friends of Mr. Webster will attend from Boston.

The entire trip across the Isthmus between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans has been made in the incredibly short time of eleven hours, by a gentleman who left a point known as Aspinwall, on the Atlantic, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and arrived in Panama, on the Pacific coast, the same evening at 9 o'clock.

**Godley's Lady's Book**, for July, is already on our table. It is a double number, and has four full page engravings, besides a great variety of smaller ones. Its contents, are, as usual, highly interesting.

The plan of the new Court-house at Lancaster has been agreed upon. It is to front 70 feet on East King street, and extend 142 feet on Duke street. The lower, or office story, will be of cut sandstone, and the main story of brick, rough-cast, and marked in imitation of sandstone. Pilasters will extend from the top of the basement story to the roof, with six pillars at each end, and at the middle of the sides. The lower story will contain all the public offices, and will be 16 feet in height. The second story will contain the main court room, which will be 60 feet wide by 70 feet in depth, and 26 feet in height. In the rear of the court room will be a grand jury room, two petit jury rooms, witness rooms and a library. The building will be surmounted by a beautiful dome, the top of which will be 132 feet from the pavement.

**Movement among the Free Soilers.**—The Free Soilers in Massachusetts are much alarmed at what they call the "reactionary movement," which has transformed, they say, "the friends of liberty into the slaves of the slave power." They are much chagrined at the silence of their Representatives in Congress in regard to the slavery question; and a deputation of leading men of that party to Washington is talked of, in order to set in motion a more vigorous agitation of the subject. A grand mass meeting is called of the party, at Worcester, on the 6th of July, when the plan of operation for keeping up agitation will be arranged.

**What is he Rowed for?**—There is a lad of only twelve years old, W. H. Waddell, living at Pocomtous, Ark., who, in the spring of 1850, was stabbed, the wound thought to be mortal; the same fall was knocked senseless and cold by lightning; in the fall of 1851 was run over by four mules and a wagon; last winter, fell from the third-story window, lighting upon a pile of stones; about six weeks since was shot, three balls entering his body. The hero of all these ugly accidents is still alive and healthy, being reserved, doubtless, for some other kind of shuffling off this mortal coil.

The Pennsylvania Inquirer contains an obituary notice of John Worthington which says that he was seventy-five years of age, was known as Uncle Johnny, did not leave a single enemy behind, was an uncompromising Whig, and a great admirer of Henry Clay.

More than eighty-three millions of letters passed through the post offices of the United States in the year ending June 30, 1851—of which two and a half millions found rest in the dead letter office.

Counterfeit half dollars are in circulation. They are dated 1-49, and very well executed, though their leaden color and softness of touch will betray them to the cautious.

When our country becomes so densely populated as Holland, it will contain 837,433,019 inhabitants—nearly the present number of the human race. It will be a hard job to whip as then—Uncle Sam's militia will number about two millions of fighting men—and, as for taking the census, won't that be a joke?

**A New Counterfeit.**—A new counterfeit five dollar bill of the Commercial Bank of Philadelphia has been put in circulation. It is dated April 7, 1851, letter C, No. 700, and well calculated to deceive.

The telegraphic wire was struck near Galena last week by atmospheric lightning, and melted for about three hundred yards, and more or less injured for half a mile. A spectator who saw the stroke, described the electrical exhibition as a chain of fire, stretching both ways as far as he could see across the landscape.

**An Old Couple.**—Capt. Isabel Smith and wife, now living in West Brookfield, Mass., have lived together, as a man and wife, for seventy-nine years! Capt. Smith is 98 years old, and Mrs. Smith is 96.

At the Stark Mills in Manchester, M. H., they manufacture seamless bags. Fifty looms manufacture 2,600 a day. The Senate committee in the Legislature of Connecticut have reported in favor of abolishing the death penalty.



## NEW GOODS!

MORE OF THEM, AND AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER!

**W. W. FAKTON** has returned from the City with a very large and well selected stock of

**HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,** of every variety and style, suitable for the season. Call at the Store of the "Two Extremes," and you cannot fail to be suited in quality, quantity and price.

Gettysburg, May 3.

## HATS AND CAPS.

**GREAT EXCITEMENT! AND NO WONDER!** For **S. S. McCREARY** is selling off all kinds of

**HATS AND CAPS,** at remarkably low prices.

He has a splendid assortment of Fur, Silk, Russia, Scotch and English Hats, and Caps of the very latest Fashion. And he would most respectfully invite all persons to call and examine for themselves, and be astonished to see the excellent quality and cheapness of the goods.

S. S. McCREARY.

N. B.—Merchants and others who wish to purchase, are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, if they want to buy goods as cheap as to be an advantage, and make money so fast that it will not frighten them. So come running, and keep running until you land safe.

S. S. McCREARY'S.

April 26.

**Great Labor-Saving Invention!**

**D. P. BONNELLS**

Patented Process of Flouring.

By which a barrel of superfine flour is constantly made out of 240 pounds of wheat, not only economy, but is a great labor saving invention in a Mill.

With this arrangement as now introduced in Mr. George Arnold's Mill, at Locust Grove, one hand is enabled with ease to manufacture and send out 40 barrels of flour per day, saving the expense of one hand in the Mill. It is not liable to get out of order, and besides the great gain in yield, comes as near entirely doing away manual labor in the Mill as is possible, leaving for the Miller little else to do than overlook the machinery, and see that all works well.

Millers and others are invited to call and witness its operation.

JOHN CRABBS, 3 Mills.

Locust Grove, May 31.

## NOTICE.

**Estate of Peter Hulick, deceased.**

**LETTERS** of Administration on the Estate of **PETER HULICK**, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, desiring to have the same published for notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The first named Executor resides in Cumberland township, Adams county, the latter in Green township, Franklin county.

**JOSEPH BLACK, Executor.**

May 3.

## NOTICE.

**Estate of John Bayly, deceased.**

**LETTERS** Testaments on the Estate of **JOHN BAYLY**, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, desiring to have the same published for notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

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**LETTERS** Testaments on the Estate of **JOHN BAYLY**, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, desiring to have the same published for notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The first named Executor resides in Cumberland township, Adams county, the latter in Green township, Franklin county.

**JOSEPH BLACK, Executor.**

May 3.

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May 3.

## NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS.

At the Farmers' Cheap Store.

**A. B. KURTZ** has just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia with a large and very desirable lot of

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.**

He would invite the attention of the LADIES to his complete assortment of Dress Silks, Gowns of Laine, very rich styles, Silk Poplins, Plain and Figured Alpaca, new style, Muslin, de Laine, Lawn, Silk Ties, Berge, plain and figured, de Laine, Gingham, Checks, Muslin, Ticking, Sheet, Calico, de Laine, &c.

## GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Cloth, Cassimere, Summer Cloth and Vesting, in great variety, also, Bingham Cotton Pant, all at prices, a very handsome assortment of Goods for BOYS' WEAR.

**CARPETING.**

A very large lot of Carpeting, varying in price from 12 1/2 to \$10.00. Call and look at it, if you want to buy or not—no trouble to show our Goods.

## QUEENSWARE.

Our assortment of Queensware is admitted to be the cheapest in the County. I am receiving a large addition to my former stock—Glassware of every description, from the manufacturers—

**GROCERIES—GROCERIES.**

A very large assortment of Groceries—the best of Sugar and Coffee in town; also, Molasses, Tea, Pepper, Spice, &c.—all very cheap.

## REMOVAL &amp; NEW GOODS.

Geo. Arnold

AS just returned from the City with a large stock of

**FRESH GOODS,** embracing every variety of

**LADIES' DRESS GOODS,** plain, striped and figured.

Plain and Figured Silks, very cheap; Ribbons, Flowers, &c. very cheap; Alpaca, black and fancy colors; M. Delaines, Berge Delaines, Lawns, Hungarian Grass Cloth, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.—Also,

## SUPERFINE CLOTHS.

Fancy Cassimere, Cassimere, Panama Cloth, Alpaca, Tweeds, Velvet Cord, &c.—all at large lot of

**DOMESTICS,** of every variety.

A large stock of

**Fresh Groceries, (cheap.)**

**QUEENSWARE, &c.**

## NOTICE.

all of which will be disposed of on the most pleasing terms. If you call at **SELL'S CORNER,** if you want BARGAINS, we please ourselves, not to be understood by any Establishment in this place or elsewhere.

April 5.

## NOTICE.

**THE RICHEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF**

**FANCY GOODS**

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS PLACE.

AS just received by **SCHICK**, and is now opening at his Store in South Baltimore street. The public are invited to call and examine goods of this price, both of which cannot be elsewhere. He feels fully assured, among his stock, will find all that is new and desirable.

## NOTICE.

**LADIES' FANCY DRESS GOODS,** such as Silks, Satins, Poplins, Tissues, Berge, Berge de Laine, Lawns, Alpaca, Bombazine, Gingham, Swiss, Jaconet and Cambric Muslin, and Calicoes in great variety. Also,

**CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,** &c.

Stocks, Vestings, of all sorts, &c. In short his stock is very large and embraces all in his line. Call and judge for yourselves—no trouble to show goods.

April 12.

## NOTICE.

**NEW SPRING GOODS**

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, with a large stock of SEASONABLE GOODS, which have been selected with great care, in reference to price, quality, and variety of the community, and which for variety and cheapness, the subscriber himself is unequalled by any other stock in the County. Particular attention is invited to an examination:

No charge for showing goods.

April 12.

## NOTICE.

**BONNETS & MILLINERY GOODS.**

LADIES in want of Bonnets, Ribbons, Silks, Flowers, &c., will find them in line style, and cheapest at

**MIDDLECOFF'S.**

April 15.

## NOTICE.

**PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,** a large and varied assortment. Call at **KURTZ'S** Cheap Corner.

**COUNTERPANES,** white and blue, for sale, at **Kurtz's Cheap Corner.**

**GENTLEMEN** who may need a superfine **SUNDAY** or **WEDDING** SUIT, can be accommodated to their advantage by calling at

**SAMSON'S.**

## NOTICE.

**LIBBONS, Collars, Laces and Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.,** suited to every taste, at

**April 14.**

## NOTICE.

**BONNETS & BONNET RIBBONS.**

LADIES, if you wish to see a large and beautiful assortment of Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons, call at

**SCHICK'S.**

## NOTICE.

**CLOTHS, Summer Cassimere, Satinets, Vestings, Cravats, for sale at KURTZ'S.**

**GOthic CLOCKS, PISTOLS, and a large variety of JEWELRY, on hand and for sale at**

**SAMSON'S.**

## NOTICE.

**BONNETS, Jersey, Laid, China, Pearl, Hair and Lace, Hair and Gimp and various other styles, with Muslin Laces and Gimp, at**

**April 14.**

**A. B. KURTZ'S.**

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**PARASOLS!—PARASOLS!**

rich lot just received and for sale cheap at

**April 12.**

**SCHICK'S.**

## NOTICE.

**JUST RECEIVED.**

**A LARGE LOT OF GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE, which will sell 30 per cent. cheaper than any house in town.**

**March 20.**

**A. ARNOLD.**

## NOTICE.

**Bonnets and Dress Goods.**

A B. additional supply of Gimp and Straw Bonnets, Berge de Laine, Poplins, and Dotted Silks for Ladies Dresses, just received and for sale cheap at

**FAHNESTOCK'S.**

**April 20.**

**Sick Bed Room.**

## NOTICE.

**BONNET Ribbons, Flowers, Silks and Socks, all just received at**

**FAHNESTOCK'S.**

**May 31.**

## NOTICE.

**SCOTCHES, Shirts and Flannels, a new lot just received and for sale cheap, at**

**FAHNESTOCK'S.**

**May 31.**

## SPRING GOODS.

FAHNESTOCK'S.

**FAHNESTOCK & SONS** would again inform their friends and the Public, that they have just returned from the City with their usually Large, Cheap, and well selected STOCK OF GOODS, to which they invite the attention of purchasers—consisting of

## DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

**QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, Saddlery, Oil and Paints, Dry Goods, CROCKERY, &c.**

Our stock of Dress Goods, to which the Ladies are particularly invited, is the largest and prettiest ever offered.

**Berge de Laine, Poplins, M. de Laine, Lawns, Silks, Berge, Tissue, Alpaca, de Laine, Gingham, Checks, Muslin, Ticking, Sheet, Calico, de Laine, &c.**

## GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Cloth, Cassimere, Summer Cloth and Vesting, in great variety, also, Bingham Cotton Pant, all at prices, a very handsome assortment of Goods for BOYS' WEAR.

**CARPETING.**

A very large lot of Carpeting, varying in price from 12 1/2 to \$10.00. Call and look at it, if you want to buy or not—no trouble to show our Goods.

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